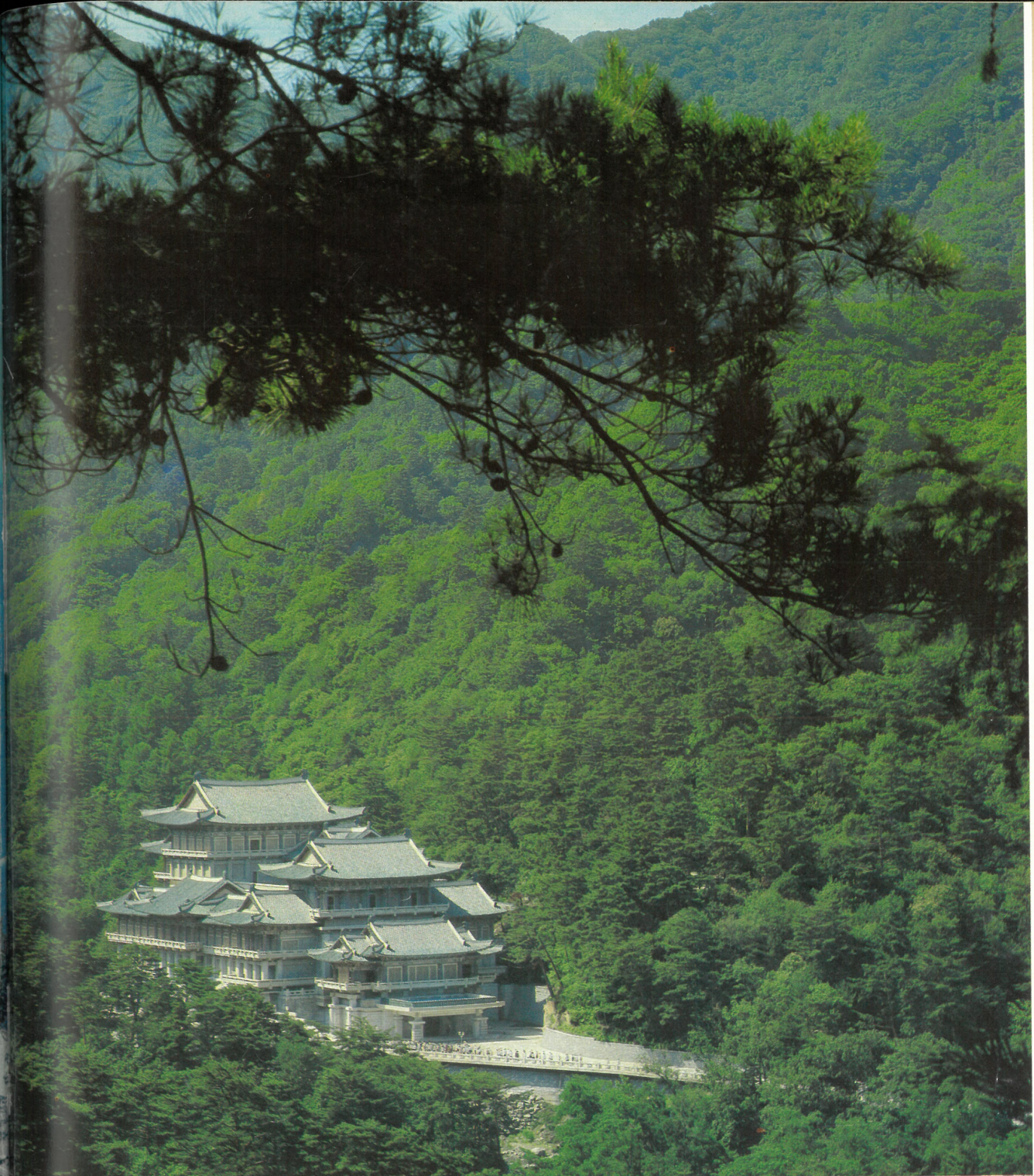
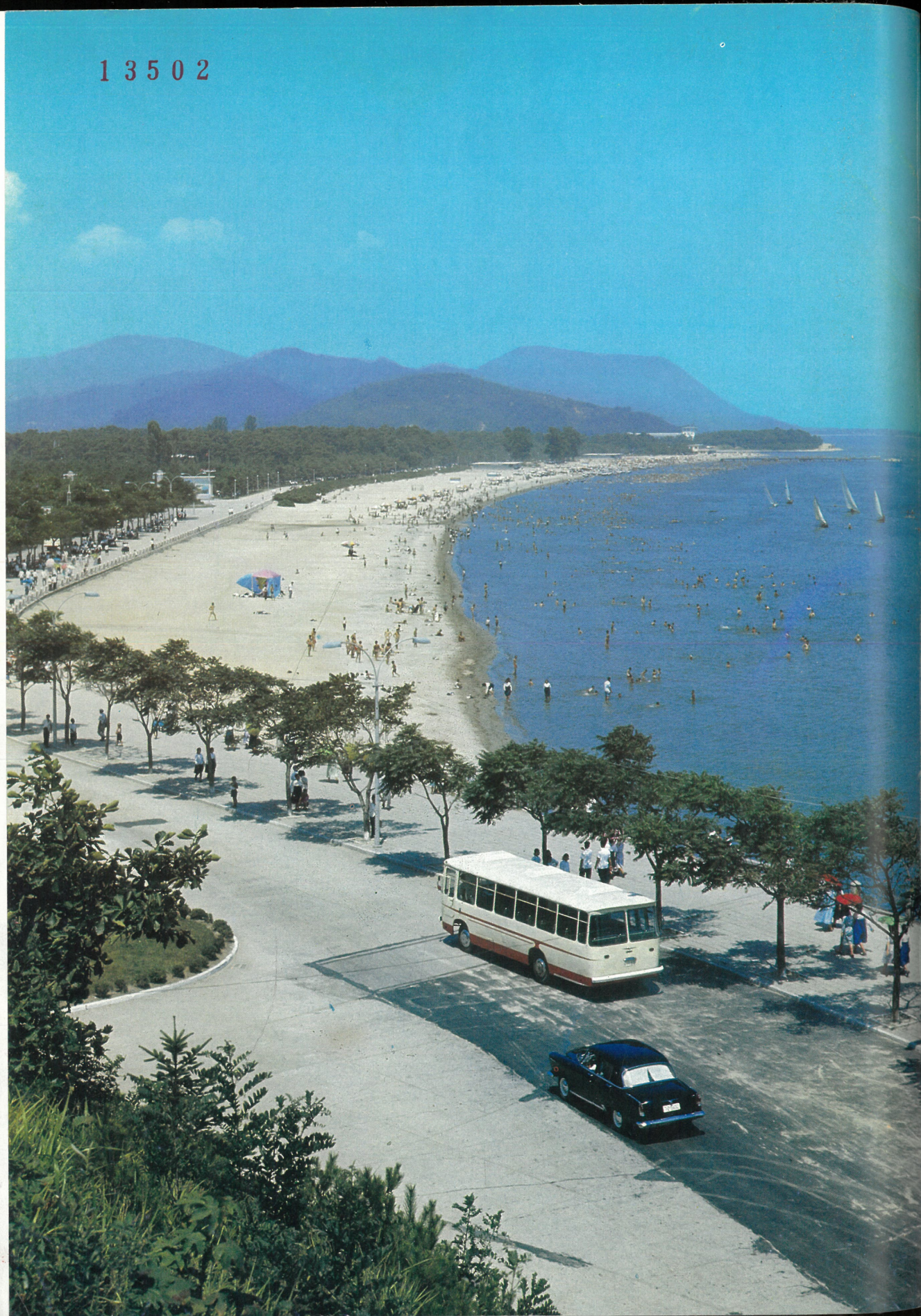


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Korea Today

10
1981

영원히 한 길을 가리라

Andante moderato 리정술작사, 리학범작곡

p *V* *V* *mf* *f* *폭넓게*

저 — 멀 — 리험 한령 — 을 넘 어 — 걸 어 온 — 길 그 열 — 마
 라 — 우 리 서 — 로 뜻 을 갈 — 이 하 고 혁 명
 의 먼 길을 왔 어 라 — 영 — 광 님 — 친 길 을 걸 — 어
 도 — 준 — 엄 한 — 길 건 는 다 — 해 도 — 당 중
 앙 — 우 리 리 — 영 원 히 한 길을 가 리
 라 — 라 — 천 년 이 가 — 도 만 년 이 — 가
 도 — 우 — 리 신 — 념 불 게 피 — 리 라 — 당 중
 앙 — 우 리 리 — 영 원 히 한 길을 가 리 라 —

Song: "We'll Go One Road Forever"

1. What a long way we have come
 Across steep mountains afar off!
 With the same goal
 We have come a long way for the
 revolution.
 Whether it is golden
 Or it is thorny
 We'll go forever one road charted
 by the Party centre.
2. He dearly loves us,
 Calling us revolutionary comrades,
 And we see him even in our dreams.
 Our hearts glow more and more
 as time passes.
 Even if we live for a moment
 Or we are born again,
 We'll go forever one road charted
 by the Party centre.
3. Weathered flowers send forth
 eternal fragrance
 And hearts flowering in the sunrays
 Always follow his will.
 Even if we go over a thousand and
 one mountains
 Or cut our way through angry billows,
 We'll go forever one road charted
 by the Party centre.
 Even after a thousand years or a
 ten thousand years
 Our faith will never change and
 We'll go forever one road charted
 by the Party centre.

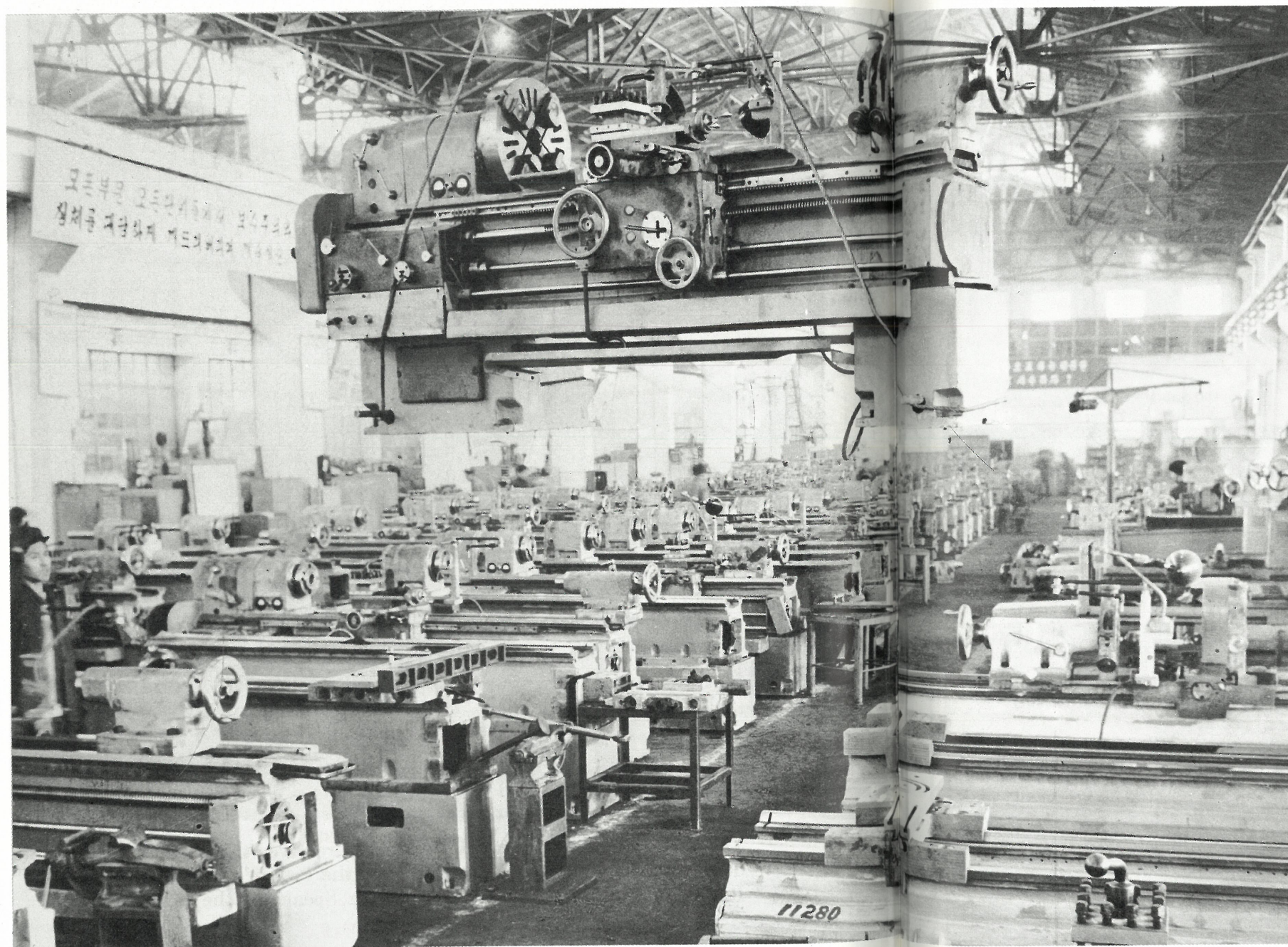


The great leader President Kim Il Sung receives the friendship delegation of the National Assembly of the People's Republic of Bangladesh headed by Mirza Golam Hafiz, Speaker of the National Assembly



Machine-Tool Producers

(The Huichon Machine-Tools Factory)



Part of the assembly shop



A three-revolution team member (centre) kindly helps workers



Helped by a veteran mechanic

Wisdom is pooled



Korea Today

No. 10 (301) 1981

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FRONT COVER: The International Friendship Exhibition in Mt. Myohyang-san, a celebrated mountain of Korea

INSIDE FRONT COVER: Song "We'll Go One Road Forever"

BACK COVER: The Chipson Peaks of world-famous Mt. Kumgang-san



Respected and Beloved President Kim Il Sung Is the Great Leader Who Developed the WPK into an Invincible Party

The glorious Workers' Party of Korea marks its 36th birthday this year.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung said:

"In the course of the hard, complicated struggle to lead the revolution and construction, our Party has been tempered and seasoned further and developed into an invincible revolutionary party." (*Report to the Sixth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea on the Work of the Central Committee*, Eng. ed., p. 97.)

The history of our Party is not long as compared with our national history of 5,000 years and the 130-odd-year history of the international communist movement.

In this short period, however, our Party has developed into a party with a bright future leading confidently the Korean revolution along the road to victory, an authoritative party marching proudly shoulder to shoulder with the world's working-class parties.

Indeed, today the glorious WPK is performing its mission with credit as the great guide of our era and revolution with such a high dignity as we have never seen before. This is the immortal service rendered by the respected and beloved leader President Kim Il Sung to the country and revolution.

For this, the people highly speak of him as a great leader.

The desire of people to have a genuine

party is realized by a leader.

A working-class leader fathers the revolutionary idea and founds and leads a party to put it into effect.

The party is essentially a weapon of revolutionary struggle to realize the leader's idea and guidance. In this sense, a leader who founds a working-class party and guides it is a party and vice versa.

Our people's earnest desire to have their genuine party was gratified only after they had respected and beloved President Kim Il Sung as the great leader for the first time in the history of thousands of years.

The glorious WPK is a new-type revolutionary party founded and developed by the great leader President Kim Il Sung.

It is one of the greatest exploits performed by him that he fathered the Juche idea, the only guiding idea of our Party, and built up its glorious revolutionary traditions.

A party's character, position, authority and dignity are decided by its guiding idea and the source of its strength is the greatness of its guiding idea.

Only a party founded on and guided in its activities by a great revolutionary idea reflecting the requirement and aspirations of the time and the masses can be an invincible party.

The respected and beloved leader President Kim Il Sung who early set out on

the revolutionary road fathered the Juche idea, a great guiding idea of revolution, on the basis of a scientific analysis of the bitter lesson from the early working-class and communist movement in our country and the requirement of the times and the aspiration of the people.

In October 1926 he formed the Down-with-Imperialism Union, the first genuinely communist revolutionary organization in our country, by embodying the immortal revolutionary idea. With its appearance our revolution started to develop along the independent road and our Party began to strike its glorious roots.

Then the respected and beloved leader was a mere boy of 14.

The working-class revolutionary struggle had a history of nearly 100 years until then. But it did not know yet such a great man who explored a new revolutionary road or fathered a new thought in his teens.

Therefore, the creation of the monolithic guiding idea of our Party and revolution is an epoch-making exploit of the respected and beloved leader. His greatness lies in the creation of the immortal revolutionary idea in his teens.

He set forth the line of founding a party on the basis of full preparations, proceeding from the specific conditions of our country. And in the course of organizing and leading the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle to victory under the banner of independence, he laid the organizational and ideological basis for establishing our Party and built up our Party's brilliant revolutionary traditions.

The glorious WPK was founded on the basis of such a great guiding idea and the brilliant revolutionary traditions. Here lies the greatness of the WPK and the source of its invincible might.

With the creation of our Party the glorious age of the Workers' Party came and greater epoch-making changes took place in this era

than what had been accomplished in thousands of years.

Two social revolutions, the democratic revolution and socialist revolution, were successfully carried out in our country in a brief time and the socialist system was established where all working people live happily, enjoying freedom and rights to their hearts' content.

In the past Fatherland Liberation War the Korean people humbled in the dust the pride of US imperialists who had boasted of being the "strongest" in the world and brought about the beginning of a downhill turn for them, and thus showed the world their heroic stamina and dignity.

We fulfilled the historic task of socialist industrialization in a little over ten years and promoted vigorously the three revolutions, ideological, technical and cultural, with the result that our country turned into a people's paradise.

All these great achievements were made under the wise guidance of the respected and beloved leader and the glorious WPK.

Another great exploit of the great leader President Kim Il Sung in our Party's building and activities is that he has developed the WPK into a veteran, vigorous, invincible party.

In the course of responsibly leading the revolution and construction upholding the great plan and lofty intention of the respected and beloved leader, our Party has become a militant party possessed of rich experience, remarkable organizing ability, inexhaustible potential and absolute authority.

One of distinctive features of leadership art of our Party is to plan all work boldly in a big way—from setting the fighting goal to forming forces and working out ways to attain it—and push it forward at a lightning speed. This is one factor which makes our Party highly militant.

As it brought about a great upsurge in the

revolution and construction by planning unprecedentedly big operations and organizing and guiding work vigorously in a new way, today the Party makes all fronts of socialist construction ring with revolutionary drumbeats.

Our Party is a vigorous revolutionary party which makes steady advance, opposing passivism and conservatism.

It carries out to the end what it once decided to do, never stagnating or marking time and bravely overcoming all difficulties.

Innovations and leaps are taking place one after another in our socialist construction today when the world suffers from ruinous economic crisis and the cold front.

This is due to our Party's skilful organization of work and energetic leadership.

Another exploit of the great leader President Kim Il Sung is that he has developed our Party into a revolutionary party with a bright future which can complete our revolutionary cause.

The glorious WPK has grown to be an invincible guiding force which can inherit and complete the revolutionary cause of Juche started by the great leader.

Only a party which upholds the sacred revolutionary cause through generations and inherits and completes it can be a genuine vanguard detachment of the working class.

Foreseeing the distant future of the revolution, the respected and beloved leader paid deep attention to making our Party a great guide continuing and completing the Korean revolution.

Thanks to his wise guidance solid organizational and ideological foundations were laid for completing our revolutionary cause without the slightest vacillation in any storm and developing our Party into an everlasting Juche party.

This means that the fundamental question decisive to the destiny of the Party and the revolution has been solved splendidly in our

country.

All our Party members and working people are equipped firmly with our Party's revolutionary idea and all society is pervaded with the Juche idea.

Our Party's unity and cohesion has reached a new high. The whole Party is rallied rock-firm around its Central Committee and knit together in ideology and purpose.

Well-regulated work system and revolutionary discipline were established to ensure firmly Party leadership for the revolution and construction. There has been established throughout the Party the revolutionary habit of accepting its decisions and instructions unconditionally and carrying them through to the end. An iron discipline has been established under which the whole Party acts as one body under the leadership of the Party Central Committee.

Our Party brought about great changes by elucidating all theoretical and practical questions arising in inheriting and completing the revolutionary cause and accelerating its historic advance for their settlement.

The brilliant revolutionary traditions of our Party established by the great leader in the flames of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle have been fully inherited and developed and great changes have taken place in the tremendous work of transforming nature, society and man.

All these historic changes are attributable to the wise guidance of the great leader President Kim Il Sung.

It is the firm determination and will of the glorious Party centre to complete our revolutionary cause through generations under the revolutionary banner no matter how complex and arduous the revolutionary struggle is.

Our people, not resting on their laurels, are marching dynamically toward the complete victory of socialism under the guidance of the glorious Party, highly proud of having the great leader.

Victorious Banner of the DIU

This October the Korean people greet the 55th anniversary of the formation of the Down-with-Imperialism Union (DIU).

They have followed the road of victory and glory since they started the revolution under the banner of the DIU.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung organized the DIU on October 17, 1926 at Huadian and called our people to the struggle for national liberation and a new world of independence.

He said:

"The formation of the Down-with-Imperialism Union, the first genuinely communistic revolutionary organization in our country, was a historic announcement of a new beginning for our revolution. With the formation of the DIU our people's revolutionary struggle began to proceed in accordance with the principle of independence, and this was when our Party began to strike its glorious roots."

The DIU was the first genuinely communistic revolutionary organization in our country. The formation of the DIU, the vanguard of the Korean revolution, was a historic announcement of the new start of the Korean revolution, and with it our people began the revolutionary struggle on the principle of independence and the historic march of the Juche cause started in our country and our Party and revolution began to strike their glorious roots.

The DIU raised high the banner of independence in reflection of the Korean reality and the aspiration of the people for independence in the 1920s.

Its immediate objective was to overthrow Japanese imperialism and achieve the liberation and independence of Korea; its supreme goal was to build socialism and communism in Korea and, further, overth-

row all imperialism and build communism in the world.

This was the Juche-oriented programme of the DIU.

The DIU advanced the principle of independence that the Korean people, masters of the Korean revolution, should carry out its programme by themselves. The banner of the DIU was a great banner which enabled the Korean people to develop along the road of victory independently the Korean revolution that had been like a boat drifting about in the rough sea at the mercy of waves without a compass.

As it held aloft the banner of independence for the first time in history the Korean revolutionary movement could march vigorously along the road of victory without repeating vicissitudes and setbacks because of flunkeyism and dogmatism.

The history of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle from 1926 to 1945 was that of brilliant victory won by the genuine revolutionaries and patriotic people of Korea under the banner of independence.

The anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle was the most arduous and protracted revolutionary war in history.

The anti-Japanese guerrillas fought the Japanese imperialist aggressors decidedly superior in numbers and military equipment. They had no support from state or regular army as their country was reduced to a complete colony and had to secure everything—weapons, food and others—needed for struggle by themselves.

As their armed struggle was waged in the form of guerrilla warfare they had to fight for a long time in the mountains, going through the sea of blood and the snowstorm. But they won every battle.

They carried out the political and military

Wise Leadership, Immortal Exploits

activities in reliance on the guerrilla bases along the Tuman-gang River in the first half of the 1930s and then guerrilla activities in dependence on the Paekdu-san guerrilla bases. These activities and historic Pochonbo Battle, the Musan Area Battle and many other battles dealt heavy blows to the enemy and shook Japanese imperialist colonial rule to its very foundation.

The anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle ended in a brilliant victory in August 1945.

What was the secret of victory in the arduous anti-Japanese war? It was the revolutionary faith that they could win victory without fail if they fought bravely upholding the banner of the Juche idea under the brilliant guidance of the great leader President Kim Il Sung.

They valued human independence above physical life and regarded it as much more honourable to die in the fight for freedom

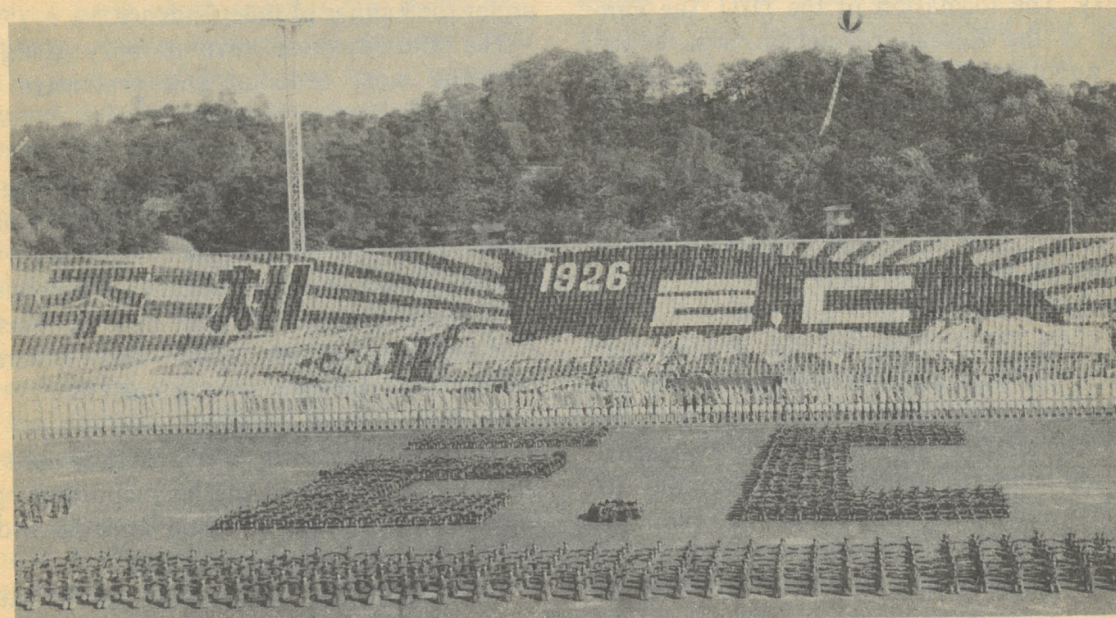
and rights of the people than to live in slavery.

As our people fought upholding the banner of independence under the wise, outstanding guidance of the great leader President Kim Il Sung with a firm confidence of victory they could defeat the Japanese imperialist aggressors and liberate their country, and humble in the dust the pride of the US imperialists who had boasted of being the "strongest in the world" in the three-year Fatherland Liberation War (June 1950-July 1953) and brought about the beginning of a downhill turn for them.

Since the new history of independence started under the banner of the DIU our revolution has greatly advanced and has now reached the high peak of socialism. And the banner is still flying and will fly in the van of our revolutionary ranks.

The banner of DIU is the unfading banner of the victory of the Juche cause.

A scene from a mass gymnastic display showing the iron revolutionary will of the Korean people to defend the foundation stone of our revolution



Recalling Glorious Day

(Note of an Attendant of the Sixth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea)

The night deepens, but I cannot sleep with a thought and get out of bed.

I've just seen on the TV screen the grand celebrations of the Sixth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea held in October last year, the greatest event of the nation and the happiest event of all people on this land.

I attended the congress as a delegate thanks to the profound political trust and concern of the great leader and the glorious Party centre. What I saw and experienced at the congress are indelibly engraved on my memory.

At the second-day session of the congress a gray-haired Party member took the floor. He spoke logically that our people's greatest desire was realized through the successful solution of the problem of succeeding the leadership, the fundamental problem of revolution fully guaranteeing the completion of the Juche cause started by the great leader. His speech was interrupted time and again.

He was choked with the boundless joy and pride of having the glorious Party centre that enjoys the absolute support of our people because of its devoted service to the country and the people and its immortal distinguished service to history and the time.

His speech deeply moved all attendants. He spoke for us about the root of our greatest national pride and self-confidence. So his stirring speech won warm applause and left indelible impressions on the attendants.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung said:

"The major success achieved in Party work in the years we are reviewing is that solid organizational and ideological foundations were laid for carrying our revolutionary cause through to the end and developing our Party into an everlasting Juche party. This means that the fundamental question decisive to the destiny of the Party and the revolution has been solved splendidly in our country."

At the historic moment the communique on the First Plenary Meeting of the Sixth Central Committee of the Party was issued on October 14 all the delegates and observers were thrown into a whirlpool of joy.

The communique announced that the great leader President Kim Il Sung was reelected General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and the dear leader Comrade Kim Jong Il elected Member of the Presidium of the Politbureau, Member of the Politbureau, Secretary, Member of the Military Commission, of the Central Committee of the Party, according to the unanimous will of our Party and people.

The entire Party members and people had earnestly desired to have in the van of our Party the dear leader Comrade Kim Jong Il who had led the whole Party and the entire people to victory and glory upholding the lofty intention of the great leader President Kim Il Sung. The moment their

Wise Leadership, Immortal Exploits

desire was met the meeting hall was seized with boundless joy and excitement.

The attendants cheered enthusiastically towards the platform with tears of emotion in their eyes. Their faces were full of the highest pride of having moved from victory to victory under the wise guidance of the great leader and the Party.

The emotion and excitement of the day was beyond description.

I've many unforgettable days in my life. When I was awarded the titles of Merited Miner and Labour Hero and many state decora-

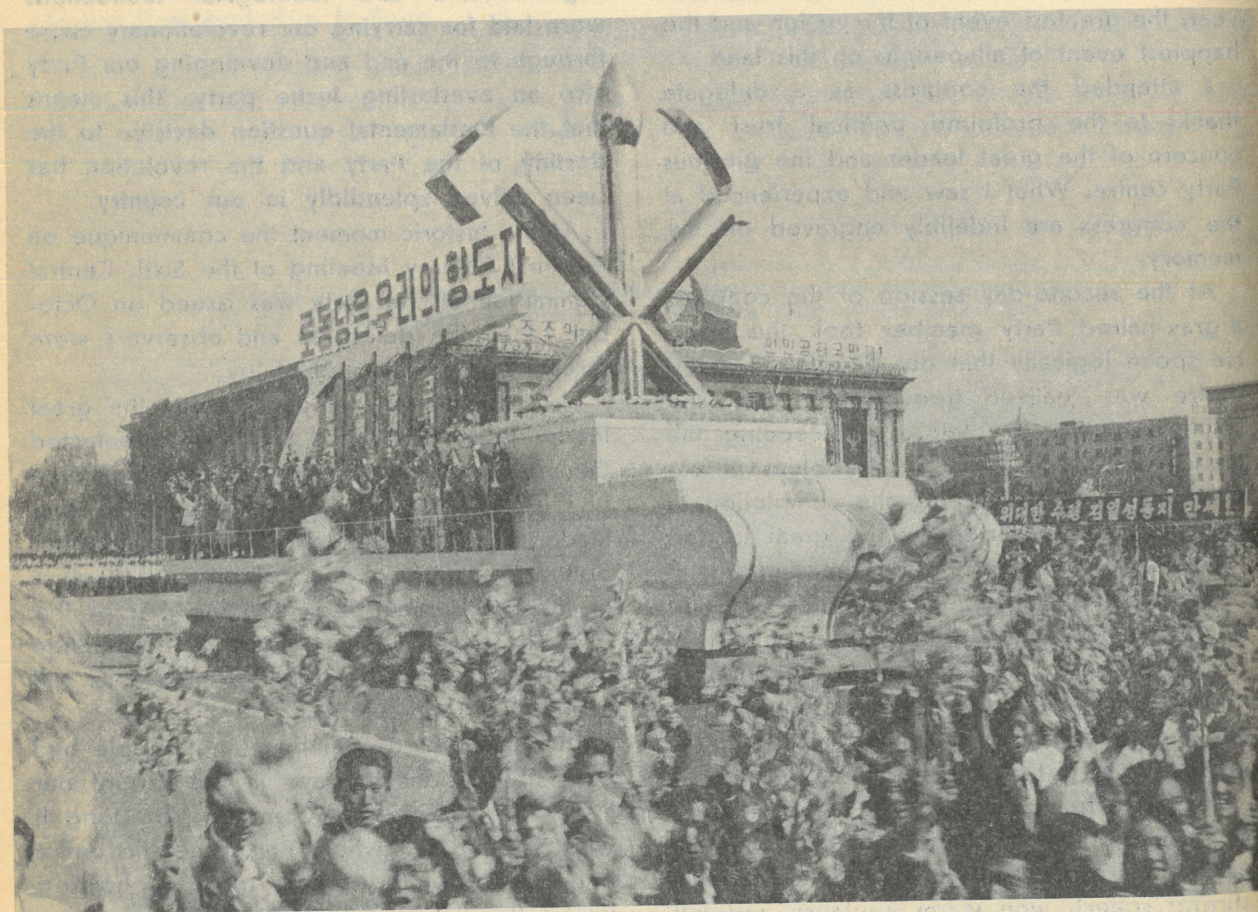
tions I could not quiet thumping heart; when I, an ordinary coal miner, was elected to the Supreme People's Assembly discussing the state affairs, I felt a lump in my throat.

But the emotion and excitement of those days could not match those of the day of the congress.

The great Party gives us all eternal political life, wisdom, courage, inexhaustible strength and untiring zeal and gratifies every wish.

The Party has brought all glory and happiness to our people. So it was their greatest

Our people are highly proud of enjoying the wise guidance of the great leader and the glorious Party centre



happiness and joy to see the benevolent sun of the nation and the bright guiding star of our Party at the same time at the grand festival.

A delegate sitting next to me, describing the appearance of the great leader half a century ago as a splendid stroke of luck and that of the great guiding star as the luck of history, said in excitement:

"What a happy and significant moment it is! Looking at the platform I feel what I felt on the day when I warmly welcomed the triumphant return-home of the great leader on October 14, 1945, today of 35 years ago.

I greet happy events of this kind twice in my lifetime. So neither a deep sea nor a high mountain can be compared with the pride and joy of our people."

PHRASEOLOGY

Kalun Meeting

The Kalun Meeting is a meeting of leading personnel of the Young Communist League and the Anti-Imperialist Youth League organized and guided by the great leader President Kim Il Sung from June 30 to July 2, 1930, one of the early years of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle.

The great leader made a scientific analysis of the situation at that time, defined the Korean revolution as an anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution and laid down the Juche line and strategic and tactical policies for the Korean revolution such as the line of anti-Japanese armed struggle, the line of anti-Japanese national uni-

Indeed, no peoples can have greater pride and joy than our people having the great sun and the great guiding star illumining the road of revolution at the same time.

The sun and star shine on this land simultaneously.

The morrow of our people who advance under the bright rays of the sun and star will be brighter.

This night I make up my mind to be loyal eternally to the great leader and the glorious Party centre, looking back with deep emotion on the historic October festival.

As the night advances, the great guiding star shines brightly, lightening up our future.

So Myong Jun, Leader of Production Company, Electric Car Pit, Tokchon Colliery

ted front and the policy for founding a party in his report to this meeting "The Path of the Korean Revolution."

He stressed that the Korean people must hew out the road of the Korean revolution from the firm Juche stand that they were masters of the Korean revolution and that Korean independence could be achieved only by relying on their own strength.

With the revolutionary Juche line laid down at the Kalun Meeting the anti-Japanese national-liberation struggle and the communist movement in our country advanced vigorously along the road to victory without twists and turns.

ESSAY

Hearing A Song of Faith

It was a Sunday evening in September.
I had a walk along the deep-green bank
of the Taedong-gang River.

I heard a familiar song and turned, attracted
by the sweet tune.

A group of young men were singing on
the veranda of the brightly-lit Ryongwang
Pavilion.

*See again my country, I leave you.
Though I leave you, I shall never
forget you.*

*I will recross the blue water of
the Amnok-gang River,*

*After I gain my aim even at the
cost of my life.*

It was the song, "I'll Embrace You My
Country!" Hearing it, I sank in a deep
thought. It is an immortal song which im-
bues you with greater courage and arouses
a warm love for the country.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung
said:

"In songs, too, the important thing is the
ideological content.

... True, songs which eulogize the beauty of
nature please people. But more valuable
are songs which give expression to the ear-
nest life of the people and their struggle for
the attainment of their great aims."

The song was sung by young Com-
munists half a century ago in Korea. They
sang it with a faith that they would
regain the downtrodden country through
the fight under the great leader Comrade
Kim Il Sung.

Before they set out on the revolutionary
road, the young Communists roamed about
like fallen leaves, lamenting over the sorrow
of a ruined nation.

They wandered helplessly in the thicken-
ing darkness. They were lacking a leader

to guide their life-and-death struggle, only
their heart bleeding at the thought of suf-
fering compatriots.

Just around that time, the great leader
President Kim Il Sung rose high as the
loadstar of the nation and lit up the true
road of revolution. Their joy was boundless.

Righteous-minded sons and daughters of
the country gathered around the great
leader like a river flow running into a sea.

Young Communists who were placed
under the great leader pledged themselves
to drive the Japanese imperialists out of
their beloved country and return to the li-
berated country, singing this song.

The song aroused the youth of the country
in the decisive battle and made them the
loyal vanguards in the sacred struggle for
national liberation.

That is why this song still makes our
people keep the faith rooted at the time,
calling forth big echoes in their hearts.

This makes me think much of our price-
less country which was liberated by the
great leader and is blossoming under his
care. The song will be everlasting through
generations.

Our people marching under the wise gui-
dance of the great leader and the glorious
Party centre will achieve the prosperity and
development of the country, singing this
song.

The group is singing with greater gusts
in the growing night.

....
*How are you, my country, I ask again.
The Japs' oppression shall not be long.
Your imposing beauty will never change.
I'll embrace you, my unforgettable country.*

Yun Yong Gum

POEM

Glory to Workers' Party of Korea

—In Celebration of the Sixth Congress
of the Workers' Party of Korea—

Poet Boubacar Camara, Chief of the Study
Group of Kimilsungism in Senegal

*Chollima flies high into the sky,
Chollima soars higher and higher
Chollima soars to an enormous height
Chollima soars into heaven
With its marvelous wings,
Bringing the Juche idea,
Universal truth.*

*Juche shines on all continents
With warm rays,
With benevolent rays,
With vivacious rays.*

*The Workers' Party of Korea
Gaining its energy
From the inexhaustible source of Juche,
From the unfailing well of Juche
Is a worldwide example
As a vanguard party.*

*Korea won struggles against
Imperialism and feudalism,
And is winning the struggle
For the genuine progress of people
For the all-round development of people.*

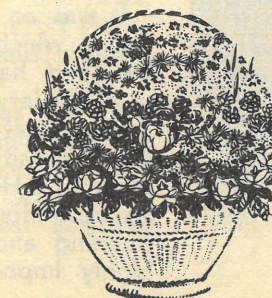
*The Workers' Party of Korea
Founded and led by the
Respected and beloved leader
Marshal Kim Il Sung,*

*The genius of creation,
Ranked Korea among
The most developed countries.*

*O, Marshal, great leader of our age!
O, Marshal, teacher of socialist
theoreticians in our era!
For your works, your great works
Korea, brave Korea
Stands
In the van of
The countries that gave birth to great men,
the prides of mankind,
And at the most brilliant place.*

*The third world countries
Should follow the example of
The Workers' Party of Korea
For their development
For their political, economic, cultural
and social progress.*

*O, members of the Workers' Party of Korea,
I congratulate you
On brilliant success of your
Party Congress!
I wish the respected and beloved leader
Marshal Kim Il Sung
Happiness and a long life and good health!*





Kim Il Sung University— Highest Institution of Juche Education



University students are trained
as competent native cadres

October 1 this year marks the 35th birthday of Kim Il Sung University, the highest institution of Juche education and science.

On this occasion we visited Kim Il Sung University in Pyongyang, our revolutionary capital.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung said:

"Today Kim Il Sung University has strengthened and developed into the nation's highest institution of learning with excellent scientists and educators who have thoroughly established the Party's monolithic ideological system and who are fully prepared scientifically and theoretically and with modern educational facilities, and into a reliable native cadre training centre of our Party."

We first ascended Ryongnam Hill where the bronze statue of the great leader stands.

When we adjusted ourselves and looked up in deepest reverence at the statue of the fatherly leader eying the university with his one hand on his waist, we felt boundlessly grateful to the great leader who opened up a new era of Juche education in this land.

The hill afforded a panoramic view of the university forming a big street with sky-high school buildings, auxiliary buildings, library, nature museum and other magnificent buildings and scores of dormitories.

It was an epitome of our developing education which started from zero after liberation and has now set the intellectualization of all society as its task.

The great leader initiated the founding of the university and spared nothing for its establishment. He inspected classrooms, laboratories, dormitories, dining hall, and attended its opening and graduation ceremonies to give highly important teachings for the eternal

prosperity of the university and looked well after the life of teachers and students.

According to the far-sighted plan of the great leader, the glorious Party centre wisely guided the work of the university to develop it into a model Juche-type institution of higher learning.

Since its founding the university has trained a large number of able native cadres usable for the revolution and construction, upholding the great leader's Juche educational thought, thereby fulfilling its honorable mission with credit.

Under the deep concern of the great leader and the Party, the university has made great progress in its scale and equipment.

Now it has 13 faculties with over 80 chairs and preparatory course, 8 scientific research institutes with more than 50 research rooms and postgraduate course and doctoral course.

There are over 3,500 teachers and staff members including academicians, doctors and professors in the university.

The university with a powerful teaching staff and modern equipment educates sons and daughters of workers, peasants and other working people and students from many countries, over 12,000 in all.

Hearing this explanation from a functionary of the university, we went first to university building No. 1.

The modernly-equipped building has over 400 rooms including 160-odd laboratories and scores of lecture rooms.

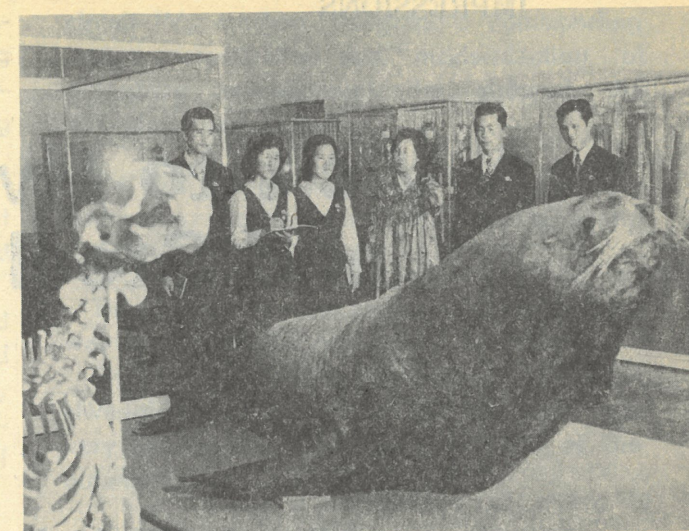
We first went and saw the lecture theatre with 250 seats.

The theatre fully met the pedagogical needs and it was so arranged as to give lectures on subjects of such basic sciences as general physics and electronics by using slide, visual aids, film, TV and wireless microphone.

Next, we looked round laboratories of the physical faculty on the third floor.

The laboratories were equipped with many up-to-date experimental apparatuses including electronic computers, mass analyzers, electron microscope of several hundred thousand magnifications, oscillograph and measuring apparatus of acoustic fields.

The university thoroughly applies the basic principle of socialist pedagogy elucidated by the great leader to education and teaches the students with textbooks reflecting the realities of our country and latest achievements of science and technology.



At the hall for displaying gifts
from the great leader

After the inspection of university building No. 1 we looked round the nature museum, the first comprehensive classroom of natural science in our country, standing side by side with university building No. 1, and university building No. 2 and many auxiliary buildings. Then we went to the library.

The 1,200-seating library of over 2,000,000 volumes has reading rooms for periodicals, reference documents and national classics, microfilm room, document-reproduction room, hall for sharing book impressions, for scientific symposium and for show of scientific films and cafeteria.

The library has its branches for students in each building and dormitory.

Indeed, the university is provided with everything as the highest institution of Juche education ideologically and theoretically, materially and technically. Picturing in our minds' eyes the morrow of Kim Il Sung University which will stand forever as the highest institution of Juche education together with the prospering homeland, we left it.

Mun Chang Hui

A Visit to Hwanghae Iron and Steel Complex

(Watanabe Mitsuko, Member of the Society of Independence of Japan)

I visited the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for the second time as a member of the seventh visiting group of the Society of Independence. My current visit was quite meaningful because I came after the Sixth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea, which elected Secretary Kim Jong Il as brilliant successor to the revolutionary cause of President Kim Il Sung, in reflection of unanimous aspiration of the entire people, and because I came before the birthday of the great leader Comrade Kim Jong Il.

Now the three revolutions, ideological, technical and cultural, are stepped up in the Republic, and socialist construction is pushed through the speed campaign under the aim of modelling the whole society on the Juche idea.

Looking around many places we realized that the notable development in this country is the result of the wise guidance of Secretary Kim Jong Il, that he has been carrying on energetic activities long ago, winning the absolute support and confidence of the people and that he is reverently called as "dear comrade leader."

On February 18 we went to the Hwanghae Iron and Steel Complex, a two-hour ride from Pyongyang. Our visit was of considerable significance in understanding the country.

Our car stopped before a big white building which we thought to be an assembly hall or a library. It was a hall for the display of materials on the on-the-spot guidance to the complex, built under the meticulous care of Secretary Kim Jong Il. We were informed of the fact that the President gave on-the-spot guidance here as many as 34 times.

This complex is a historic place. In February 1946, immediately after liberation when the people set about building a new society, the President sent an autographic letter to the workers to show them the road to follow. Since then he has given on-the-spot guidance 34 times and instructions over 200 times. Here, too, Secretary Kim Jong Il personally guided the work of overall automation to light the beacon of technical revolution.

In the 1970s the Fifth Congress of the WPK was held and an energetic struggle was made to carry out the line of the three revolutions.

In this period, in socialist economic construction great efforts were directed to fulfilling the three major tasks of the technical revolution which are aimed at relieving the working people of hard labour.

We heard that one day President Kim Il Sung called Secretary Kim Jong Il and told him to this effect:

When I started the revolution I received from my mother pistols used by my father and his last words. I took back, as he had wished, the lost country from the Japanese imperialists and freed our people from all sorts of exploitation and oppression forever.

But our country is still divided and our people are yet to be relieved of backbreaking labour.

We have to carry out this task in our generation, come what may.

Then the President taught him to make the working class of the complex lead the technical revolution.

Secretary Kim Jong Il expressed his determination to develop the Hwanghae Iron and Steel Works as a Juche-based factory and led the magnificent undertaking for comprehensive automation.

He gave the workers very important teachings more than 100 times and sent over 30 times various machines and other presents.

Characteristic of his guidance is that he is quite enterprising: he imbued the workers with confidence through the course of automation and taught them how to develop technical revolution from a lower to a higher stage.

Secretary Kim Jong Il said: "Our country should be the 'kingdom of automation.' The technical revolution is needed to provide men with independence." And through closed-

circuit TV, modern telegraphic commanding system, scientization and modernization of enterprise management, he showed the advantage of automation.

He also guided automation of the complex with the achievement of remote-control system.

Thus the hard work of men at blast furnace was done now by women at switchboards.

On May 23, 1974 the President visited the Hwanghae Iron and Steel Works and was very pleased to see the completion of the automation.

He went into the commanding room several times and said "You have done great work, I'm very glad," patting workers affectionately on the shoulders.

The experience of automation was introduced through the *Rodong Sinmun* and was spread throughout the country by three-revolution team members who received demonstration lecture at the works.

The comprehensive automation of the works which became the beacon in carrying out the three major tasks of the technical revolution is inseparable from the boundless love of the President for the people and from the loyalty and intelligent guidance of Secretary Kim Jong Il who is well aware of what the President is concerned about and does his best to please him.

From his early days Secretary Kim Jong Il who accompanied the President on his journey of on-the-spot guidance knows his intention more than any one else; he feels greatest joy in relieving him from worries.

Secretary Kim Jong Il gave on-the-spot guidance six times at the complex and looked around the workers' dormitories and dining rooms three times. In a dining room he asked workers "How much meat are you served

with?" and said "It is better to cook meat in various ways—roasted, boiled and so on."

They have a snack at 10 a.m. every day thanks to the warm solicitude of the President who said they might feel tired if they worked until 1 p.m.

I was told that the President had instructed: "Each worker should be provided with 100 grammes of bread, two apples, 50 grammes of drops and milk or other drinkings."

The chief engineer who worked for 20 years here said with great joy that their work became easier and joyous thanks to the warm concern of the President and Secretary Kim Jong Il. He added that they were firmly determined to carry out at any cost the instructions and teachings of the President and Secretary Kim Jong Il. From his word I fully understood the ardent loyalty of all people of the country.

In the afternoon we left in a good mood the works for the Unryul Mine which took us two hours by car. After running the mountain road for a while a strip-mining centre in a higher place of the Unryul Mine appeared. It was really beyond my imagination that the warm concern of the President and Secretary Kim Jong Il was extended even to such an ordinary mountain area and a great nature-remaking plan is being realized.

In the car running on the sloping road we could see the long belt conveyer, and after running along the belt conveyer for a while there suddenly appeared before us a frozen sea and to our surprise the belt conveyer reached a small islet off shore. The belt conveyer was ceaselessly carrying dirt to the sea. I asked myself why it was set in this mine in deep mountains. The conveyer was large, say, several kilometres long, which might cost a huge state investment.

If it was set for the conveyance of transport

it would certainly be not economical; and there was no reason to extend it as far as the islet.

Getting off the car we went into a small building which looked like a museum. There was a relief board showing the Unryul Mine and islets in the West Sea, connected by belt conveyers.

Here I came to know why the belt conveyer was established, that indescribably great efforts were directed by Secretary Kim Jong Il for its construction and about his warm solicitude to the people.

First of all I was greatly impressed by the construction of the belt conveyer which was associated with Secretary Kim Jong Il's vast plan to realize the great nature-remaking work initiated by the President.

It was set to carry dirt, not ores. The Unryul Mine belongs to the Hwanghae Iron and Steel Complex. As automation was completed and production increased in the works, the disposal of dirt became a problem and the Unryul Mine could not raise its output further.

The matter was informed to the President in 1974 and worried him. Then Secretary Kim Jong Il initiated the setting of belt conveyer to solve this problem. It was designed to be 6,600 metres long and carry 50,000 tons of dirt daily.

He personally guided the drawing of blueprints and the construction of belt conveyer.

The construction was very hard. But Secretary Kim Jong Il said: "The greatest honour and joy of the Kimilsungists is to relieve the leader of his worries. Let's accomplish it by ourselves by all means." And he sent various reference books and films and gave guidance through midnight telephone.

He said that a nationwide assistance was

needed in the project and arranged for radio soiree and had workers and art troupes sent there.

An official told me an impressive story. In early 1975 Secretary Kim Jong Il learned that a difficult undertaking was going on to erect electric poles in the distance of about 60 km. Concerned about those working there he looked out of the window for a while, and said:

"I feel sorry for them. If the leader knew if he would worry very much about them. We haven't worked well. We must send helicopters and relieve them from heavy labour."

Next day helicopters were sent to the mine. Looking at them the workers embraced each other for joy. He also sent padded coats and gloves to be used in the cold sea wind. He even sent his own motorboat, knowing that the boat used there was not fast.

The undertaking was finished in six months, which would have taken one full year.

On June 23, 1975 Secretary Kim Jong Il visited the Unryul Mine and was very glad. He said that the spirit of self-reliance is most important; once you are determined, there is nothing mysterious. The belt conveyer should be developed for the great nature-remaking on the west coast.

His great nature-remaking plan was aimed at connecting the islets by belt conveyers and reclaiming 5,000 hectares of land by blocking the sea.

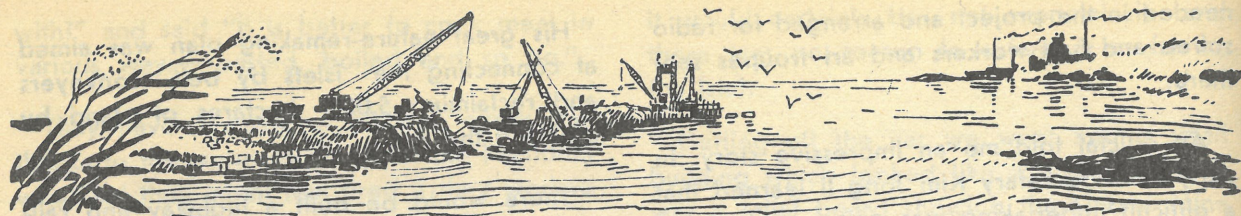
There would be built a highway and railroad on the hills raised by belt conveyer and they would reach Nampo. A tidal power station would be operated by taking advantage of the 7-8 metre height of tidal water. This is indeed a bold plan transforming nature according to the needs of man.

Viewing the long belt conveyer stretching towards the sea, I felt fresh admiration for the inexhaustible creative power of man.

I looked at the life of the ever thriving DPRK's people living independently, closely rallied around President Kim Il Sung and Secretary Kim Jong Il and felt strongly the correctness and vitality of the Juche idea that independence is the soul of man and that the masters of the revolution and construction are the people and that they are also the motive force of the revolution and construction.

It was my greatest joy to know that Secretary Kim Jong Il is a great leader splendidly hewing out a new era, through my visit to the Hwanghae Iron and Steel Complex.





Travel Note

Along the West Coastline 12

Granary—Yonbaek Plain

The Yonbaek Plain stretching along the west coastline from the southeast of the Haeju Bay to the estuary of the Ryesong River is one of our leading granaries.

This year, too, the Yonbaek Plain yielded rich crops. The boundless plain was waving with golden rice ears and fully ripe persimmons were seen at the foot of hills and white cranes were flying here and there as if to bless rich crop.

When we reached the Ohyon Cooperative Farm of Yonan County in the middle of the Yonbaek Plain, harvesting was in full swing. Tractors and lorries were carrying rice sheaves along the paved straight road to threshing grounds.

The plain is full of joy of rich crop



Cooperative farmers were working in high spirits in fields and threshing grounds, hearing humming of rice harvesters or other machines.

"We reap rich harvest every year after our Yonbaek Plain came under the rule of the Republic. In the past we failed in farming owing to drought or flood...," started the chairman of the farm management board and told us about the history of the plain. Most of the plain is south of the 38th parallel.

For five years after liberation the people in the plain again suffered under the rule of the US imperialists and the Syngman Rhee puppet clique. During the Fatherland



Land rezoning

Liberation War they came under the rule of the Republic and began a new life.

With the liberation of this district the great leader President Kim Il Sung took measures to stabilize the life of the people there as soon as possible, and after the war he visited there many times and spared nothing for them.

The respected and beloved leader President Kim Il Sung said:

"People here should live well in big tile-roofed houses, eating rice and meat soup and wearing silk clothes."

Under the deep concern of the fatherly leader enormous state investment was made in nature-remaking work in the plain. Reservoirs, pumping stations and drainage facilities were built, rivers were improved and new waterways cut. In particular, Chongdan and Yonbaek irrigation projects were completed and Changsu, Kuam and Ryeui reservoirs were linked with each other under one irrigation system feeding the fertile plain with life-giving water. Comprehensive mechanization and chemicalization were promoted successfully.

The plain came to yield rich crops every year and peasants had their granary full of rice.

Chongdan, Yonan and Paechon Counties, which hardly produced 30,000 tons of rice before liberation, are now turning out more than 100,000 tons respectively.

Farmer Li Song Gil of Ohyon-ri earned 16 tons of grain and over 2,800 won of cash last year. He said that he would earn much more income this year and continued:

"Indeed it is unbelievable that we earn a year more than enough to last us three or four years.... This owes entirely to the fatherly leader...."

His family had worked for three generations as hired hands of a landlord without a roof over their heads and a patch of land.

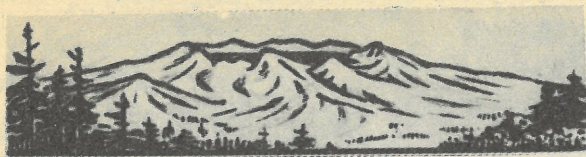
Great changes in the Yonbaek Plain and the happy life of the people there under the rule of our Republic were more than enough to show the wise guidance of the great leader.

The plain leads South Hwanghae Province in the production of fruits as well as grain. It produces plenty of persimmon, apple, pear and peach.

In the past there were only smithies in the district. But now there have appeared scores of modern local industry factories fully meeting the demand of the people for daily necessities. There are also farm machine stations and repair workshops.

We inspected seats of Yonan and Paechon Counties and cooperative farms in the plain.

Shabby straw-thatched houses, a reminder of age-old poverty, gave way to modern houses which stand in rows. Really all villages were modern socialist ones good to live in.



A GREAT MAN

Mother's Rubber Shoes

It happened when the respected and beloved leader General Kim Il Sung was at primary school in Badaogou, Changbai County.

One day his mother gave him money to buy shoes in Popyong, a township just across the river from Badaogou.

The young Kim Il Sung often went there on secret missions given by his father.

On that day, too, he was going across the river on such a mission. The boy was overjoyed—not because he was buying shoes for himself but because he intended to buy some for his mother.

His mother, Kang Ban Sok, often went on journeys to help her husband Kim Hyong Jik with his revolutionary work. However, she had no decent shoes. She would put on

worn-out rubber shoes or straw sandals and this worried her son.

He completed his mission and then went to the shoe shop. He chose a smart-looking pair, examined them inside and out, and checked the size.

With the shoes in his hand, he pictured mother putting on the new shoes and setting out on a journey.

The boy crossed the river in high spirits. When he got home, he gave them to his mother. But his mother was surprised, and said reproachingly:

"But son, I told you to buy shoes for yourself, not for me. Why did you do it?..."

But as she scolded, the tears shone in her eyes.

We reached Kumsan-ri, Paechon County, at the estuary of the Ryesong River but could not continue our travel along the west coast.

The cursed Military Demarcation Line which came into being as a result of the US imperialist occupation of south Korea stood in our way. Kanghwa Island was just within calling distance, but we could not go there.

The Ryesong River and the Rimjin River in the north and the Han River in the south meet one another in the sea off the plain to flow into the West Sea of Korea and wild birds freely come and go.

Our people of one and the same blood had lived on one territory for five thousand long years. But for 36 years after liberation, they, torn apart in the north and south, have been kept from visiting and writing to each other. This is a real national tragedy.

When we climbed a hill and looked at the southern coast overgrown with weeds and reed our hearts burned with bitter hatred

for the US imperialist aggressors. Even the blue waves of the West Sea were violently surging as if angry about the tragic national division. Our country should be reunified as soon as possible.

* * *

In this issue we conclude the travel note "Along the West Coastline" we have been giving from last year.

Travelling along the west coastline from the lower reaches of the Amnok-gang River flowing along our northern border to the Yonbaek Plain, we saw new looks of our prospering land. Everywhere we heard songs of happiness and joy and felt the breath of our country seething with new creation and innovation.

Our country will be surely reunified before long. Then we will be able to continue our travel along the west coastline.

Kwon O Sik

TAEAN WORK SYSTEM

Unified and Concentrated Guidance of Production

One of important contents of the Taean work system, a new socialist system of industrial management, is unified and concentrated guidance of production.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung said:

"Moreover, in order to rationally manage and operate the economy the Party has introduced a system of unified, concentrated guidance in production. This did away with the irrationality—caused by independent, unrelated systems of planning, technical guidance and production guidance—that had made it impossible for us to direct production efficiently in the past, and it enabled us to co-ordinate productive and technical guidance and carry it out effectively and, especially, strengthen technical guidance." (Kim Il Sung, *Selected Works*, Eng. ed., Vol. V, p. 436.)

All production processes in modern industry are technical processes, and all products are made through technical processes. Therefore, guidance of production in industry should be technical guidance and those who are familiar with techniques should direct industrial production.

The same is true of planning in factory. To make production plan realistic it is necessary to take proper account of the conditions and capacity of machines and equipment, the technical level of the workers, equipment, tools and jigs and supply of materials. To do this, those who are familiar with production and technique should draw up the plan.

In other words, those who know well about techniques should give unified and concentrated guidance of all the work directly connected with production—from planning to technical preparations and production. Only then can the direction of production be successful.

Under the old system of industrial management it was impossible to give unified and concentrated guidance of production.

The factory manager attended to the work of production guidance and planning sections directly connected with production guidance, whereas the chief engineer looked after only the work of sections ensuring production in a technical way such as technical and maintenance sections. As a result, production could not be directed properly and production and technical guidance and planning were separated from each other, hindering economic development.

The great leader discovered such irrationality of the old system of industrial management, and established the Taean work system for the unified and concentrated guidance of production.

For unified and concentrated direction of production there should be something like the general staff in the army at factory and enterprise.

Under the Taean work system there appeared the general staff led by the chief engineer and comprising sections directly connected with production such as the planning, production guidance and technical sections. The chief engineer controls and directs in a unified way all work directly connected with production—from planning to technical guarantee of production, such as designing, preparing tools and jigs, checking and repairing equipment, to issuing directives on production and guiding production processes.

The manager who is administratively responsible for production to the Party and the state ought to direct production. But he cannot devote all his time to production guidance as he must direct all administrative work of the factory including supply of materials and welfare service for the wor-

kers.

So it is most rational for the chief engineer skilled in technology to direct production in a unified and concentrated way as the first acting manager.

Just as the chief of staff in the army is proficient in everything—from working out the plan of operations to preparing for and commanding battles—so the chief engineer knows all about production and directs all the different processes in a unified way.

Under the old system shop managers and workteam leaders spent most of their time not on directing production but on rushing around to get hold of materials. But under the new system they don't do so and devote themselves to production under the guidance of the factory's general staff.

Unified and concentrated guidance of production made it possible to closely combine production guidance and technical guidance and strengthen the technical guidance of production. The unified guidance of the general staff comprising able technicians made production guidance into technical

guidance. Techniques were developed as required by production, definite precedence was given to technical preparations and the technical guidance of each production process was intensified considerably.

Great progress was made in the planned management of industry.

The new work system enabled those, who are familiar with techniques and direct production, to draw up the plan through discussion with producer masses. This made it possible to take proper account of all factors of production and draw up effective and dynamic plans to normalize production on a high level.

Under the old system the planning workers who were not familiar with production made plans which didn't suit reality. But these defects were remedied and new changes brought about in planning.

The achievements in our socialist economic construction during the past 20 years convincingly demonstrated the advantage of the unified and concentrated direction of production.

PHRASEOLOGY

Speed Campaign

Speed campaign is the basic form of battle for socialist construction to push forward all work at a lightning speed and the principle of developing work in a revolutionary way.

Its essential feature lies in pushing forward all work at a lightning speed and attaining quantitatively and qualitatively maximum results in socialist construction in the shortest time.

Speed campaign is the principle of developing work in a revolutionary way to bring about miracles and leaps one after another in socialist construction, relying on the high political consciousness and creative activeness of the masses under the revolutionary banner of self-reliance.

Its basic demand is to push ahead

with work at a maximum speed and ensure its quality at the highest level by mobilizing all efforts.

Speed campaign is an embodiment of the great Juche idea of the respected and beloved leader President Kim Il Sung and his idea of continuous revolution.

It makes it possible to train men, masters of revolution and construction, as powerful beings in the fierce flame of lightning operation by organizing and developing all work in reliance on their strength. It is also a form of battle which renders it possible to organize and develop all work so as to bring about leaps and miracles one after another and make steady innovation and advance to fulfil new and higher fighting tasks after carrying out one task.

Mr. Choe Dok Sin Publishes Statement on Departure

—Upon Conclusion of His Visit to the Homeland—



Mr. Choe Dok Sin, former south Korean "Foreign Minister", former commander of a "ROK Army" corps (lieutenant general), former Chairman of the "Council of Religionists" and former leader of the Central Headquarters of Chondoism in south Korea and Chairman of the "Paedal National Council" in the United States, visited the homeland from June 22 to July 18.

Before leaving Pyongyang upon the conclusion of his visit to the homeland he had an interview with home and foreign reporters and issued a statement upon his departure.

Follows the gist of his statement.

* * *

Near 70 I have determinedly visited the northern half of the fatherland, ready for all difficulties, from the sense of filial duty to pay homage to my father's grave in my lifetime and out of the desire to do what little I could for the great national cause of ending the tragedy of territorial division.

Before leaving Pyongyang I would like to say something to the compatriots at home and abroad.

First, the northern half of the fatherland is a paradise.

The reality of the northern half which I have witnessed for the first time in scores of years far surpasses all I had heard and imagined in an alien land.

Everywhere there were palaces and everything I saw or heard was admiring and amazing.

Being a man of the third generation of a Chondoist family, I had aspired after an earthly paradise, which I have seen here in the north.

The people are leading a harmonious and equally happy life without the gulf between the poor and the rich. This is a real paradise

and a utopia that mankind desired.

Secondly, the northern half of the fatherland is a land of tremendous national power.

Here are too many things which are the best in the world. At first sight I could perceive the great power of my fatherland through the metro, the Mansudae Art Theatre, the maternity hospital, the Changgwang-won Health Complex, the Changgwang Street, the Grand People's Study House and the like, which we can boast to the world.

I could not but be struck with admiration at the thought that such high development had been attained by the internal forces in a short time on war debris.

Thirdly, I was moved to admiration by the greatness of the people.

I think the compatriots in the homeland could display such inexhaustible wisdom and strength thanks to the man-centred politics which values man most and makes him the most powerful being.

The country's prosperity depends on talent. No nations can match the homeland in man-fostering.

Fourthly, ours is a great people.

Here I saw with pride that our nation has appeared on the world scene as a great nation.

I think it is due to the vitality of the world-accepted Juche idea.

I think the Juche idea is a philosophical idea which can lead our nation and the world.

In the long history spanning fifty centuries, our nation had no philosophy of its own.

But great President Kim Il Sung discovered the great Juche idea followed by all peoples, and our nation had its own philosophy and, applying it, has been able to restore its intrinsic features in a half of its territory and become a great nation leading the world along the road of independence. Really great is the national pride and honour of our people.

Fifthly, President Kim Il Sung is the great leader of the world.

I was deeply moved by his greatness when I was received by him and when I saw the realities of the developed homeland with my own eyes.

He is indeed a great man surpassing all the sages known to mankind and an outstanding hero personifying the illustrious qualities of all the great men known to the East and West.

Our country could make such astonishing development and ours could become a great people thanks to the President who is possessed of an extensive knowledge of all domains and rare wisdom, great generosity and tolerance, tenderness of bottomless depth and noble virtues. This thought deepens my reverence for him.

A participant in the anti-Japanese war, I respected the President as an illustrious general. But he is not only a great brilliant commander but also a great statesman, a great philosopher, a great educationist, a great architect and a great artist.

President Kim Il Sung is the pride and honour of our people.

I am very happy to know about this even in the closing years of my life.

I wish good health and a long life to the President.

Sixthly, the future of our country and people is bright.

How to follow the intention of the President is an important thing on which depends the rise and fall of the nation.

Mr. Choe Dok Sin inspects the June 9 Ryongbuk Girls' Senior Middle School No. 2 in Pyongyang



It is a thing only too natural and gratifying to have elected in the homeland, as the leader to aid the cause of the President and succeed it, Mr. Kim Jong Il whom you respect as the dear comrade leader for he wholly carries in himself the intention, personality and virtues of the President.

He is a peerless great man well versed in ideology and theory and all-powerful in the leadership art and a sagacious and tender-hearted great man broad and rich in knowledge and noble in personal virtue.

The future of the nation is assured and optimistic.

I pay my respect to Mr. Kim Jong Il, the leader.

Seventhly, the country will certainly be reunified.

As I saw the surprising realities of the northern half of the fatherland, I felt a strong desire for reunification together with the pain of national division.

Out of a desire for national reunification, I discussed the question of reunification with Chairman Kim Il of the Peaceful Reunification Committee and signed the joint statement and discussed the ways of reunification with Chondoists in the homeland.

As clearly put down in the joint statement, the proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo is the flawless and most realistic way to reunification.

I express my unquestioned support to this proposal and will do my utmost for its realization.

Chon Du Hwan cannot represent the people of the southern half. And I make it clear that he who has committed treason cannot be a party to a dialogue for reunification, the great work of the nation.

The traitor in Seoul will not go long. There is no exaggeration or falsity in my statement here.

I avail myself of this opportunity to advise the compatriots overseas who have a wrong conception and a biased view of the north, deceived by the one-sided, distorted propaganda, to have a correct view of the fatherland, of the north.

This advice is not only a rebuke and reflection of myself who stood on the first front of anti-communism without knowing at all about the north in the past but also an earnest appeal of this veteran who found justice at last and knew truth.

This Is How We Did



Anti-Illiteracy Campaign in the Countryside

Anti-illiteracy campaign is essential in those countries which were liberated from imperialist colonial rule and have started to build a new society.

Our country was no exception.

After liberation anti-illiteracy campaign was especially important because the Japanese imperialists had followed the policy of keeping Koreans ignorant and stamping out national culture after their occupation. The Japanese imperialists did not give proper education to our people to prevent them from having the spirit of national independence and class consciousness.

As a result, after the country's liberation there were over 2.3 million adult illiterates in the northern half of our country and most of them were peasants. Without wiping out illiteracy it was impossible to arm the peasants with advanced ideas and actively enlist them in the building of a new country.

In the difficult conditions after liberation it was no easy job to get them literate. We had to settle many difficult problems including those of teachers, educational conditions and teaching method.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung took all this into account and formulated the correct policy of anti-illiteracy campaign and wisely led our people to implement it.

The respected and beloved leader President Kim Il Sung said:

"Our Party defined the abolition of illiteracy as a task to be settled first in the rural cultural revolution and ensured that this work was conducted under a unified plan and guidance of the state through an all-

people movement."

A decision on the abolition of illiteracy was adopted according to the great leader's policy, and an ideological work was conducted to enlist the broad masses in the anti-illiteracy campaign.

Our Party put forward slogans "Knowledge is strength and ignorance is ruin!" and "Let's study, study and study!" and roused all peasants to the anti-illiteracy campaign.

What was important here was to explain the significance of the campaign to them, paste slogans and posters, spread songs and give drama performance for the campaign.

Government organs, public organizations, economic bodies, cultural institutions participated in this campaign. For instance, the Democratic Youth League and Women's Union did ideological work among their members so that they consciously took part in the campaign. The league formed propaganda squads with school children and got them to conduct their activities vigorously among peasants in various forms and ways.

We carried out general and specific ideological mobilization work for the campaign.

We did not regard the abolition of illiteracy as a mere cultural enlightenment work. We closely combined it with the ideological revolution to liberate the working people from the fetters of old ideas.

It was also important to conduct the campaign under the unified plan and guidance of the state.

We formed the anti-illiteracy guidance

committees and control committees with representatives of political parties and social organizations in the capital and local areas.

The former organized and guided the anti-illiteracy campaign and ensured its success; the latter inspected the progress of the campaign.

These measures guaranteed the unity of action of the political parties and social organizations in the campaign and enabled us to enlist the broad masses in it. And they were very effective in guaranteeing the systematic and organized guidance of the campaign.

It was also important to choose the time of the campaign. We conducted the campaign intensively in winter while carrying it on regularly.

We fixed four months from December 1947 to March 1948 as the first stage of anti-illiteracy campaign in the countryside and four months from December 1948 to March 1949 as the second stage.

We did so because the four months was the slack season for peasants and teachers and students of schools at all levels had holidays, who were teachers of most of anti-illiteracy classes. In this season peasants could devote much time to learning and teachers and students and classrooms be mobilized and used concentrically for the campaign.

We also paid deep attention to securing teachers, the direct undertaker of the campaign.

The campaign needed many teachers as it was a gigantic work to make millions of working people literate at once.

We enlisted all people who could teach in this campaign—teachers and students of schools at all levels and officials of government bodies and enterprises.

In particular, we widely enlisted students of schools at all levels in the campaign.

They studied at schools in the daytime and taught in anti-illiteracy classes at night. They devoted their holidays entirely to this campaign.

It was also important to secure good study conditions. We set up Korean alphabet schools in all parts of the country and used classrooms of all schools, democratic propaganda halls in farm villages, office rooms and spare rooms of dwelling houses as classrooms for the campaign.

As seen above the anti-illiteracy campaign in our country was conducted vigorously through an all-people movement under the unified plan and guidance of the state. As a result, a historic victory was won in completely abolishing illiteracy in the countryside in March 1949, only in two years. This was a great success in the cultural revolution. The abolition of illiteracy in the countryside made it possible to raise the cultural and intellectual levels of the peasants and push forward the ideological and technical revolutions in the countryside.

Drawing on the successes and experience gained in the anti-illiteracy campaign we widely conducted adult education and the diffusion of scientific knowledge in the countryside. As a result, today the cultural and technical levels of our peasants as a whole have reached those of secondary school graduate.

Our peasants are now striving to acquire the general knowledge of senior middle school graduate and more than one technique according to the Party policy of intellectualizing all society.

There will appear many farm and fishermen's colleges and higher specialized schools in farm and fishing villages and all our peasants will be able to get higher education.

Kang Hyon Su

GREAT PROGRAMME

Complete Victory of Socialism Is the Immediate Task of Our Revolution

The great leader President Kim Il Sung said in his report to the Sixth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea:

"The immediate fighting task confronting our Party and people now in the work of modelling the whole of society on the Juche idea is to win the complete victory of socialism."

Modelling the whole of society on the Juche idea means building a communist society and realizing the complete independence of the working masses by remoulding all members of society into communist men of a Juche type and transforming all aspects of social life as required by the Juche idea.

If this historic cause is to be carried out the complete victory of socialism must be won.

This is the most important goal which must be attained on the way to communism.

With the establishment of the socialist system the working masses become masters of state power and means of production and are freed from class domination and subordination, thereby realizing their socio-political independence. But the remnants of exploiting classes still live. They never give up the dream of restoring their old positions and continually carry out subversive activities in league with foreign reactionaries.

Even after the establishment of the socialist system, the old thinking left by the exploiter society survives for a long time in the minds of the working people and its corrosive influence continues. There also remain distinctions between town and country and class distinctions between the workers and peasants, the material and technical foundations commensurate with socialist society have not yet been established and the people's life is not yet very bountiful and modern.

Such society cannot yet be called a completely triumphant socialist society and cannot be completely free from the danger of restor-

ing capitalism.

Therefore, the party and state of the working class should continue with the struggle against the hostile elements and push forward the ideological, technical and cultural revolutions. Then the insidious manoeuvrings of the hostile elements and the corrosive influence of old ideologies can be ended, the distinctions between town and country and class distinctions between the workers and peasants abolished, the rural question solved finally and the solid material and technical foundations commensurate with socialist society laid. Only then can capitalism be completely abolished in all fields of social life and the complete triumph of socialism won.

Historical experience shows that we cannot succeed in human remoulding and in the building of the economy and can expose already achieved revolutionary gains to danger unless the struggle against the hostile elements is strengthened and the ideological, technical and cultural revolutions are vigorously carried out to do away with the remnants of the old society after the establishment of the socialist system.

If the complete victory of socialism is achieved the period of transition from capitalism to socialism comes to an end and a classless society is established and the class equality of the working people is provided. This marks a turning point in modelling the whole of society on the Juche idea.

In a society with neither the corrosive influence of the old ideas nor class distinctions the work of equipping all its members firmly with the revolutionary ideas of the working class and remoulding them into communist men is successfully promoted.

Well aware that they are the masters of the revolution and construction, people give full scope to their revolutionary zeal and creative activeness. This is the decisive factor

in laying the material and technical foundations of communism. And the establishment of the undivided sway of all-people property paves a new highroad for the development of production.

The complete victory of socialism in our country is not a matter of distant future but that of near future.

Thanks to the original line of the three revolutions advanced by the great leader President Kim Il Sung and to the wise leadership of the Party centre to implement it our revolution has greatly advanced and remarkable changes have taken place in remoulding man, transforming society and remaking nature.

As a result of active progress of the ideological revolution, all the working people have been equipped firmly with the Juche idea, our Party's revolutionary idea, and our whole society is pervaded with this idea. Flunkeyism, dogmatism, egoism and other outworn ideas have disappeared from the minds of the working people and the feeling of independence and collectivist spirit have increased as never before.

As a result of the successful technical revolution, socialist industrialization was realized long ago and mechanization, automation and remote control were introduced in all fields of the national economy.

Irrigation and electrification were completed long ago and comprehensive mechanization and chemicalization have been almost finished.

According to the revolutionary educational policy of our Party the universal eleven-year compulsory education was completely introduced and the general cultural and intellectual level of the working people rose greatly.

On the basis of the achievements made in the revolution and construction the great leader advanced the fighting task of winning the complete victory of socialism in the near future and modelling the whole of society on the Juche idea by revolutionizing, working-classing and intellectualizing all society and

putting the national economy on a Juche-oriented, modern and scientific basis.

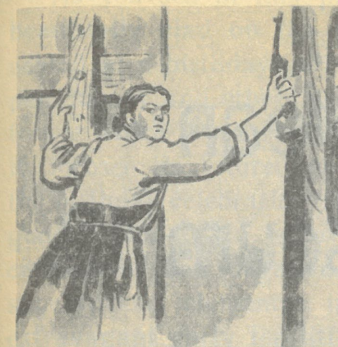
The struggle for revolutionizing, working-classing and intellectualizing the whole of society is an effort to transform man, whereby every member of society develops into a communist man equipped with revolutionary ideological consciousness and high cultural attainments; it is a social reform by means of which all social relations are transformed on the working-class pattern.

In our country the work was accelerated, of revolutionizing the working class and thus increasing its leading role and revolutionary influence and remoulding peasants and intellectuals along communist lines after its pattern. In particular, in order to eradicate the class distinction between the workers and the peasants, the development of cooperative ownership into all-people ownership is placed on the order of the day as a ripe problem.

Only when the independence of the national economy is increased, its technical equipment constantly modernized and all production activities put on a firm scientific basis by stepping up the work to make the national economy Juche-oriented, modern and scientifically-based, can the material and technical foundations commensurate with a completely victorious socialist society be laid.

When the ten long-term objectives of socialist economic construction in the 1980s set by the great leader are attained solid material and technical foundations commensurate with a completely triumphant socialist society will be laid in our country and our people's material and cultural standards will rise radically.

The great leader defined it as the immediate task of our revolution to achieve the complete victory of socialism and thus enabled our people to carry out the historic cause of imbuing all society with the Juche idea with a firm conviction of the future.



Stanza of "Sea of Blood"-Type Revolutionary Opera

Today all who saw our "Sea of Blood"-type revolutionary operas stint no praise, saying: "The main innovation in Korean opera is that it has made its music stanzaic thoroughly."

The great leader President Kim Il Sung said:

"We make it a rule to write songs everyone can sing with lyrics that everyone can understand."

The decisive factor which made the "Sea of Blood"-type revolutionary opera popular is the stanzaed songs.

As our Party's Juche-based literary and art theory shows, stanza is the cream of people's songs which has expressed in plain yet refined forms the life sentiments and desire of people over a long time. The "Sea of Blood"-type revolutionary operas could become the ones loved by the people by making all their songs popular stanzaed ones.

The introduction of stanzaed opera songs is a drastic innovation in the development of opera music.

Our Party, brilliantly embodying the Juche-motivated literary and art thought, advanced the original plan of making opera songs stanzaed ones loved by people and thus put an end to the history of conventional opera and brought about the birth of revolutionary opera.

Stanzas in the "Sea of Blood"-type revolutionary operas reflect well the national taste of our people.

Our people like gentle, beautiful and sober songs.

Stanzaed song of the "Sea of Blood"-type revolutionary opera, far from being confounded, niminy-piminy, superfluously ostentatious and showy, truthfully expresses the naive sentiments of the main and other characters with soft, beautiful melodies.

It excels other forms of music in representation and expresses freely the profound dramatic content of the opera and the deep inner world of men.

In the past, stanza was regarded as suitable only for folk song or popular song and unsuitable for the opera describing dramatic life.

The "Sea of Blood"-type revolutionary opera smashed such old view through its creative activity.

Stanzaed song makes it possible to see the whole of social life through a specific life, performing the function of generalization full well.

The melody of the stanzaed song representing lyric contents is very rich in expression.

As our Party's Juche-oriented literary and art theory clarifies, melody is a crystallization of human thoughts and feelings.

The melody of the stanzaed song is simple but can express any complex, varied life sentiments of people in a condensed but opulent way.

The "Sea of Blood"-type revolutionary operas made characters' dialogue into stanzaed songs.

In this kind of operas dialogic songs are refined and artistic beyond compare with dialogic song of the conventional opera and give rich portrayal to feelings of characters. So they are lyric and their melodies are gentle and emotional.

Indeed, the "Sea of Blood"-type revolutionary opera carried out our Party's original policy on stanza, with the result that our opera songs turned into people's songs, sweet and impressive songs, in which beautiful and noble thoughts and feelings are splendidly blended with a popular form.

Kim Bong Sik

ACCOUNT OF INSPECTION



Visit to the Korean Folklore Museum (12)

— Traditional Family Rites —

We went on with our inspection. We saw next the materials concerning the traditional family rites of our people.

Family rites mean rites a man has in his family life.

The respected and beloved leader President Kim Il Sung said:

"We must discard what is backward and reactionary in our cultural inheritance and critically assimilate and develop what is progressive and popular in accordance with the socialist reality of today."

Looking round exhibits in the room, we could understand easily that our traditional

family rites are critically assimilated and developed in accordance with the socialist reality of today.

We saw first the materials showing the old customs concerning the birth of children with great interest.

Our people dearly loved children and attached great significance to the naming day, the 100th day after birth and the first birthday.

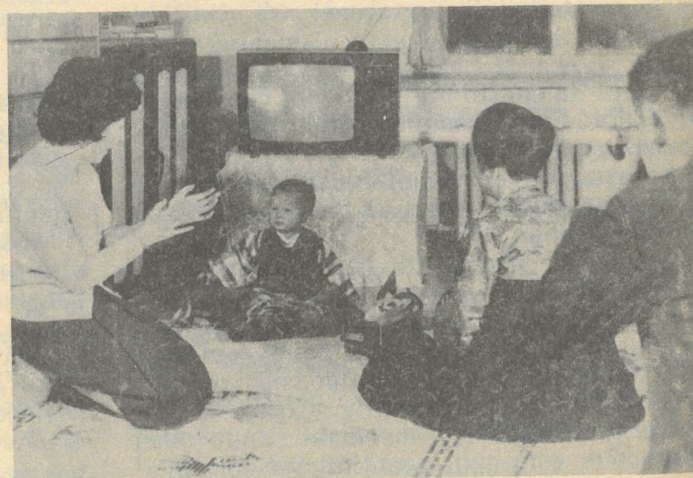
Above all, on their first birthday children were blessed with grand party.

Pointing at a picture showing the ancient birthday party in our country, the guide explained:

The first birthday celebration in the past



The first birthday celebration at present



"As you see in this picture, a baby was beautifully clad on the first birthday and seated at a birthday party table. Bow, book, pen, money and others were put on the table to see which it would take first and, through it, foresee its future and bless it. Through the birthday celebration adults wished babies good health and a happy future. But this celebration had negative aspects; it had superstitious elements in itself and the extravagant party for little children was a sheer waste, false show and formalities."

Then, pointing at another picture, she said such old custom of birthday celebration was modified today in conformity with the socialist way of life. Many people clothe children in beautiful dresses on their first birthday, take a photograph for memory and the whole family get together to spend the day pleasantly.

Next, we inspected the exhibits concerning the old custom of wedding.

Wedding was a ceremony through which a couple of man and woman announced their matrimonial union publicly and was one of the major family celebrations from ancient times.

The guide said intermarriage was a taboo

and generally marriage was made in a scientific way in our country.

Wedding ceremony was held plainly in a moderate way at the early stage of the development of the family system in our country, but later in feudal society the ruling circles rendered it too ceremonious and red-tape.

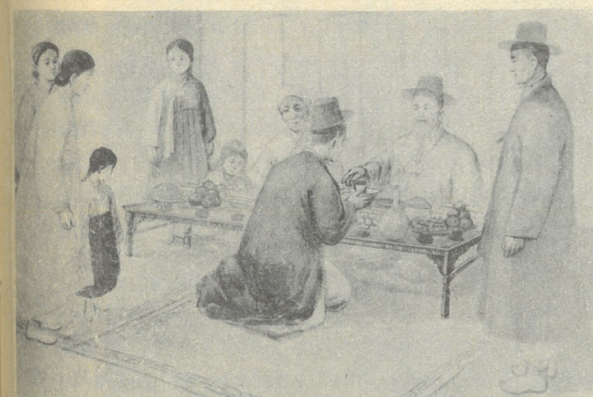
In the past, to reach a wedding, some processes were required to be gone through, such as interview, engagement, appointment of the wedding day, exchange of betrothal presents, etc.

Wedding ceremony would be held both at bride's and bridegroom's, feasting lavishly guests.

A picture in the museum showed the old practice of wedding ceremony in the Pyongyang area and the museum displayed some instruments used in wedding in ancient times, for instance, container of betrothal presents, saddle used by a bridegroom and sedan chair for bride on the wedding day, wedding dress worn by well-off bride and bridegroom, etc.

We looked round them hearing the explanation of the guide. According to her, from ancient times our people were good

The 60th birthday celebration in the past



The 60th birthday celebration at present



followers of traditional wedding customs, both sexes believing each other and neighbours blessing and helping families having wedding ceremony. But our traditional wedding customs were, she went on, not free from the ill effects of the outdated feudal morality and superstition and red tape and extravagance.

Then she pointed to a picture showing a scene of wedding ceremony which accords with the socialist way of life.

It is a trend of wedding ceremony today not to be extravagant. The wedding dinner is plain, apparel is simple in keeping with the modern aesthetic senses, and only their own families, relatives and some bosom friends attend the wedding ceremony.

From ancient times our people have a good custom of respecting the old and it was practised in family life in various ways.

The 60th birthday was celebrated solemnly in family from ancient times. Sons, daughters and relatives would bless the old with a

grand party and new suit, wishing them a long life in good health.

The guide said our people, however poor, never slighted their parents' birthday and regarded it as their filial duty to celebrate the 60th birthday of their parents who brought them up and wish them a long life.

The museum also kept exhibits concerning the old custom of diamond wedding.

Besides, the museum exhibits relics and materials showing family usages held in memory of the deceased members.

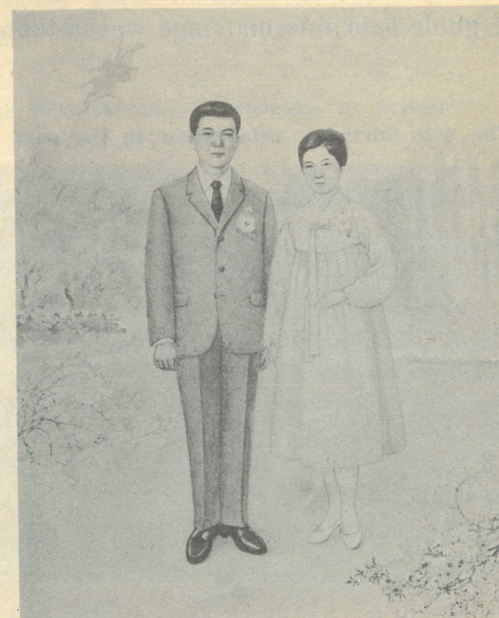
Leaving the exhibition room, we felt anew that only when we modify and develop the traditional family rites in accordance with today's socialist way of life and the national sentiments and taste of our people can we make them more realistic and significant for our life and keep harmony with relatives and neighbours.

Li Yong Gang

Wedding garments in the past

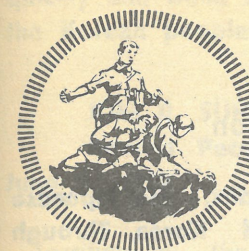


Wedding garments at present



SERIAL

Modern History of Korea (17)



5. THE BATTLE OF POCHONBO

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung put forward the policy of KPRA units' advance into the homeland with the aim of dealing a heavier blow at the Japanese imperialists, who were ever intensifying the suppression and plunder of the Korean people, and enkindling a torch of struggle in every heart of the people and inspiring them with confidence in victory.

At the Xigang Meeting held in March 1937, the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"By advancing into the homeland in great strength to deliver a blow to the Japanese imperialist aggressors and set the enemy's bulwark ablaze, we should clearly demonstrate to the people that the KPRA is on the move and going from victory to victory in the solemn struggle for national liberation, and should make it known to them that so long as our People's Revolutionary Army exists Korea will win her independence for certain." (*Let US Inspire the People with Hopes of National Liberation by Advancing with Large Forces into the Homeland*, Eng. ed., p. 6.)

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung set forth a plan for dispatching the KPRA in three directions for the operation of advance into the homeland. The main unit was to cross the Amnok-gang River and push ahead towards Hyesan, a strongpoint of fron-

tier guards of the Japanese imperialists; another unit was to skirt Mt. Paekdu-san and push on to the northern border areas adjoining the Tuman-gang River; and yet another unit was to advance as far as the Linjiang and Changbai areas on the shores of the Amnok-gang River.

According to the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung's operational plan, some units of the KPRA moved to the area along the Tuman-gang River in mid-May 1937 and launched daring battles in the Musan area, striking the Japanese imperialists severe blows.

Flurried at this, the Japanese imperialists concentrated large forces to encircle and attack the KPRA. The KPRA unit that had advanced into the Musan area was gradually placed in a difficult situation. It had to wage an arduous battle.

Having been informed of the fact that the unit operating in the Musan area was in danger in the enemy's encirclement, the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung made up his mind to start the main force marching into the homeland earlier than schedule, thrust it in the direction of Hyesan on the shore of the Amnok-gang River and attack Pochonbo, the enemy's strongpoint of frontier guards.

The main force of the KPRA, under the

personal command of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, broke through the frontier defences which were loudly advertised by the Japanese imperialists as a "wall of iron," and on June 4, 1937, attacked Pochonbo. In swift and brave action, it wiped out the enemy and burned and destroyed the Japanese imperialists' ruling establishments including the police substation in a twinkling.*

* Commenting on their ignominious defeat, the then chief constable of the police station (Shiotani) said: "...In calm retrospect now, we feel as if a harvest gained over many a day of hard labour has been reduced to ashes in a twinkling because of this Pochonbo incident. Though I learned a great lesson from it in working out my guard plans, I keenly feel myself heavily responsible to my superiors, fire victims and public in general for the too great sacrifice. June 4, this is a sorrowful day I can never forget all my life." (*Kannan Keiyu*, South Hamgyong Provincial Police, 1937, p. 26.)

In admiration of the gallantry of the KPRA, the enemy said: "Their action was so systematic and orderly that you could not tell it from that of the regular army of an independent state." (*Ibid.*, p. 146.)

The Battle of Pochonbo and the Battle of Jiansanfeng were also highlighted in the newspapers *Tonga Ilbo* and *Choson Ilbo*, to offer proof of a heavy defeat of the Japanese imperialists.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung made a historic speech to the enthusiastically cheering people. In it, revealing and denouncing the dreadful atrocities committed by the Japanese imperialist aggressors, he stated that the KPRA would tighten its grip on the arms of revenge and liberate the fatherland for certain. Then he called on them all to rally closer under the banner of the anti-Japanese national united front and rise as one in the sacred struggle against the Japanese imperialists.

Men of the KPRA distributed handbills giving the ARF Ten-Point Programme and the Proclamation calling on the entire Korean people to struggle. They also conducted agita-

tion and propaganda activity among the masses.

The Proclamation reads:

Proclamation

The most villainous bandits, the Japanese imperialists, have occupied Korea. Through colonial domination by the Government-General for over twenty years, the Japanese imperialists have trampled on and massacred Korean people. Our compatriots are robbed by the aggressors of all their property, gained by their sweat and blood, and are forced to lead the miserable life of colonial slavery.

Furthermore, the Japanese imperialists are forcing the Korean people to become an "advanced detachment" for the Second World War, a tool of their aggressive war against China.

Our Korean nation is at stake. We are the Korean People's Revolutionary Army that is waging a struggle to open the way for the people, bring them a worthwhile life, defeat Japanese imperialism and liberate the country. It is universally acknowledged that we have dealt the Japanese imperialist bandits fatal blows in our life-and-death struggle of the past six or seven years on the vast Manchurian plain.

Relying on the firm unity between the patriots in Korea and our ardent fighters, this Army has crossed the Tuman-gang and Amnok-gang Rivers and come on an expedition to the provinces of North and South Hamgyong with the object of fighting the Government-General of Korea, the vampire that fattens on the blood of the Korean people.

Long-suffering compatriots and brothers! Come out at once! Rally around the anti-Japanese national united front and respond to the guerrilla warfare of this Army by waging struggles in various ways!

Fight on to smash Japanese imperialist rule quickly and build a genuine government of the Korean people!

**KIM IL SUNG, Commander,
Korean People's Revolutionary Army
June 1, 1937**

Terrified by the KPRA's advance into Korea, the Japanese imperialists mobilized all the Japanese troops stationed in Korea and frontier guards and came in pursuit of the KPRA. However, they suffered another serious defeat in the Battle of Mt. Kouyushuishan.*

* Okawa, a Japanese who was then vice-chief constable of the Hyesan police station and the commander of a "special garrison," reviewed the crushing defeat in the Battle of Mt. Kouyushuishan as follows:

"We were climbing Mt. Kouyushuishan, panting. The guerrillas suddenly began to shower bullets on us at a range of some thirty metres.

"I promptly hid myself behind a rock and looked up through binoculars. Unexpectedly, it brought into view the majestic figure of General Kim Il Sung directing the battle in the centre of his unit like a Hercules. He was standing in a short distance with a pistol in his hand. I was so surprised that I felt as if my heart has stopped beating. In the meantime, the five machine guns of the anti-Japanese guerrillas began to spit out lead all at once. My men returned fire, lying scattered here and there.

"The battle continued long. Occupying higher and favourable positions, General Kim Il Sung's unit attacked us with a force several times larger than ours. As time passed, the situation became worse for us. On top of it, we ran out of ammunition....

"But, strange enough, the anti-Japanese guerrillas stopped shooting all of a sudden. Now stones and rocks started rolling down upon us like an avalanche.

"General Kim Il Sung's unit switched over to the tactics of stone rolling. There was no time to keep away. The number of my men was again reduced to a half in the baptism of stones. "Shrieks of my men hit by the rolling stones were heard from all sides.

"A little later a silence reigned over the hill. I looked for my men and found that a few were alive.

"My heart sank low at the thought that I had led my unit to total destruction.

"So I made up my mind to kill myself." (*The Protean Anti-Japanese Guerrillas*, Remini-

scences of Former Japanese Imperialist Soldiers and Policemen, Sidae Publishing House, Tokyo, 1975, pp. 56-58.)

After its victorious battles in Pochonbo and on Mt. Kouyushuishan, the main unit of the KPRA returned to Heixiazigou. Around that time, other units, too, came back after successfully discharging their missions.

Comprehending the situation that at that time over 2,000 troops of the 74th Regiment of Hamhung belonging to the 19th Division of the Japanese army stationed in Korea, and more than 500 puppet Manchukuo troops in Changbai County were chasing the KPRA, bragging that they would "annihilate" it, the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung drew up an operational plan for a counterattack to rout the enemy.

The combined units of the KPRA, under the personal command of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, sallied forth to Jiansanfeng on June 30 and delivered a large annihilating battle, winning a brilliant victory. In this battle the enemy suffered over 1,500 casualties and was put to rout.*

* On the Jiansanfeng Battle, the then Korean paper *Tonga Ilbo* reported:

"On the 29th (June, 1937—*Quoter*), some 500 troops of the allied anti-Japanese forces which united with Kim Il Sung, who had attacked Pochonbo, at Taoquanli, Erdaohezi, Badaogou, right opposite to Singalpa in South Hamgyong Province, were about to attack the opposite side of the border. The Regiment of Hamhung is said to have received information about this.

"So, Major Kim (meaning Kim Sok Won who was then regimental commander—*Quoter*) of the Regiment of Hamhung set out towards the scene at 1:00 p.m. on June 30 in command of a certain number of troops. No sooner had they arrived at the scene than they went into battle." (*Tonga Ilbo*, July 2, 1937.)

"Kim Il Sung...who are operating in an orderly way from their base in the Changbai County bordering on South Hamgyong Province seems to have amassed some 500 persons near Limingshui, Shisandaogou, for a certain scheme. It is said that they have formed a unit in military fashion, got many new weapons of late and are watching an opportunity to rise in a big rebellion.

"They had an encounter battle with Major

Kim's unit....In the fight this unit suffered a great loss. They (the KPRA—*Quoter*) seem to have two heavy machine guns, more than a dozen light machine guns, mortars and a large number of rifles. In view of its strategy and tactics their unit is seemingly very strong. Its future movement is worth noticing." (*Tonga Ilbo*, July 8, 1937.)

"The combined unit of Kim Il Sung...is said to have a force some 600 strong, light machine guns and many other weapons. In the party there are more than 30 women members. At the time of battles they, amid a hail of bullets, play on 'harmonica' or sing songs in Manchurian or in Korean to encourage the spirits of the combatants..

"And it is said that even during a battle they struck the note of irony and occasionally played interesting 'nonsense.'" (*Tonga Ilbo*, July 10, 1937.)

The news of the KPRA's advance into the homeland and the victory of the Pochonbo Battle instantly spread over the length and breadth of the country and aroused a great hope in the minds of the Korean people who had been in a hopeless situation.

The victory of the Battle of Pochonbo was of great historic significance.

About this, the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"Its significance lies not in that it killed a few Japanese aggressors, but in that it showed the Korean people were not dead, but alive and it threw out revolutionary rays of hope which inspired them with the confidence that they could defeat Japanese imperialism if they fought it. The Battle of Pochonbo declared to the whole world: The Korean people are resisting Japanese imperialism; they do not accept the notion that Korea and Japan are one; the Japanese imperialists and the Koreans are not of the same ancestry; the Koreans will not join the Japanese imperialists in inva-

ding China; Koreans will not abandon their mother tongue, nor will they change their surnames into Japanese ones; the Korean people are not dead but are alive; and they can defeat the Japanese imperialists if they fight them. This is the strategic significance of the Battle of Pochonbo. Herein lies the historic significance of the Battle of Pochonbo." (*Short Biography of Kim Il Sung*, Eng. ed., Vol. 1, p. 216.)

The victory of the Battle of Pochonbo dealt a serious political and military blow at the Japanese imperialist aggressors and threw them into uncontrollable anxiety and terror. It implanted a firm confidence in national restoration in the hearts of the Korean people and gave a great impetus to the anti-Japanese national-liberation struggle.

The revolutionary torchlight lifted high in the night sky of Pochonbo by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung clearly illuminated the road of national resurrection for the Korean people who had been subjected to unbearable humiliation and maltreatment and demonstrated to the whole world that the Korean people were not dead, but alive and that they could fight on and defeat the Japanese imperialists without fail.

Confident that so long as they had the sagacious guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, their fatherland would be certainly restored, the Korean people came out more actively in the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle in response to the anti-Japanese armed struggle, regarding the torchlight lit over Pochonbo as the dawn of Korean independence.

A Guide's Story

Sometimes we think much from stories we chance to hear.

One of such stories was what my fellow traveller engaged in foreign affairs told me recently.

The respected and beloved leader President Kim Il Sung has said:

"In our country today the working masses are fully provided with liberties and rights as masters of the state and society, and the entire social wealth is geared to the promotion of their welfare."

Hearing his story, I felt deeply grateful to our country where everything serves the working masses, to our socialist fatherland established and guided by the fatherly leader.

Here is his story.

* * *

It was about this time last year. I guided a foreign friend who came to our country to attend the Sixth Congress of the glorious Workers' Party of Korea and its 35th birthday celebrations.

He was a noted public figure and opposition leader of an Oceanian country. He had been to many countries. But he came to our country the first time.

A few days after his arrival in Korea, he inspected the Pyongyang Students and Children's Palace. I accompanied him.

This modernly-equipped palace with a well-regulated educational system, an ideal

after-school educational centre of school children, always attracts foreign guests, as you know.

That day he inspected study and group activity rooms with deep interest. When we entered a rehearsal hall of the palace theatre, boys and girls were playing the violin. They were members of the music group of the palace. Their faces were bright and cheerful. They played the violin quite well.

They gathered round the foreign guest when we entered the hall. They talked with him for a while about their palace life.

"The happy after-school life at this palace is the privilege only your children can have," said he, coming out of the palace.

That evening I walked along the streets of the capital with him. The sunset was glowing. When we were walking along a street lined with modern multi-storeyed apartment houses, he asked me to show him an apartment. He wanted to see apartments and talk with their users, as other foreign guests do.

I tapped at the door of an apartment on the third floor. A lovely girl opened the door.

She was very glad to see us.

She led him by the hand into the room as if her old acquaintance.

She introduced him to her mother. She was just talking to her mother about him. She met him in the daytime, when he had

gone to see the rehearsal hall of the palace. Now I knew why she was so glad to see us. We could not remember all children we met at the palace. But she knew us.

Her mother was a kind-hearted middle-aged woman. She greeted and treated us warmly.

The room was clean and tidy. And it was furnished full well.

He asked the girl first, "Then I've become your guest. I met with you at the palace. By the way, what is your father?"

"He is a worker at the turbine shop of the Pyongyang Thermal Power Station," the girl replied.

"What? Worker?" A doubt flickered on his face and he looked round the room again.

After a while, he asked her again.

"Has he not come home from the station as yet?"

"No," she replied. "But he will come in one hour or so."

"So late?"

"He is also a student of the factory college," she answered. "After the day's work, he straightly goes to college for study before coming home."

"I see...." He cast a significant glance at the bookstand in front in which he could see many electric textbooks of college and other technical books.

Then he chatted also with her mother. She said she was a saleswoman of the fruit shop on the ground floor of the apartment house.

The girl had a younger brother and a younger sister. Her brother, a first grader

of the senior middle school, was then out in Mt. Myohyang-san for camping at the Pyongyang Juvenile Corps Members' Mountaineering Camp. Her younger sister, three-years old, was also not at home. She was left with the week nursery.

He nodded continuously when he was told that all those things were done at state expense. It was his habitual nodding when much moved.

We left the house. The girl and mother kindly saw us off, and invited us to visit them again on Sunday when their family would all be at home.

Night streets of the capital were as bright as daytime. It was a wonderful night making all hearts think of something.

He walked in silence as if lost in meditation. Then he calmly started to speak in a sober tone:

"I've felt many things today. Frankly speaking, I was surprised to hear that the talented girl who is an art group member at the palace theatre is a daughter of an ordinary worker. More surprising to me is that a worker lives in such a wonderful apartment.

"Indeed, your country led by great President Kim Il Sung is a people's paradise. I saw its epitome today in that family of the girl, I dare say...."

His words moved me much as well....

* * *

The guide stopped his story here. Beautiful and fertile lands flew past in the train windows.

True, everything dear in our homeland has been brought upon us by the great leader and the glorious Party centre.



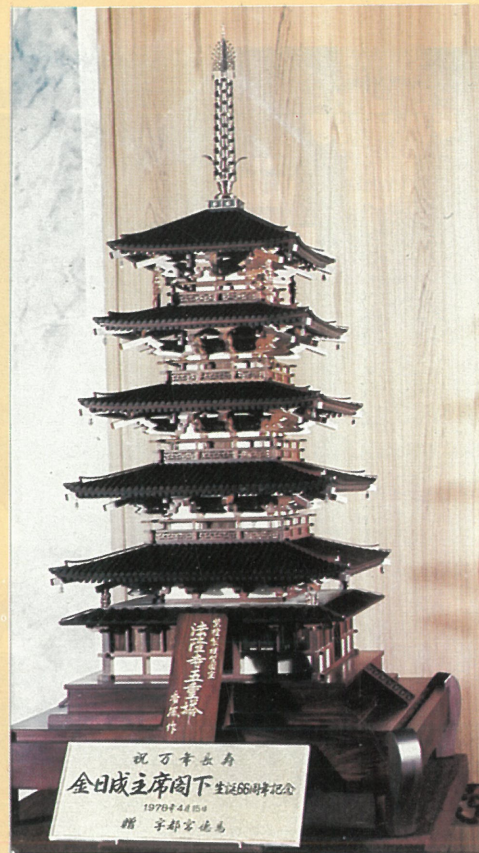
Part of the presentation hall

The International Friendship Exhibition

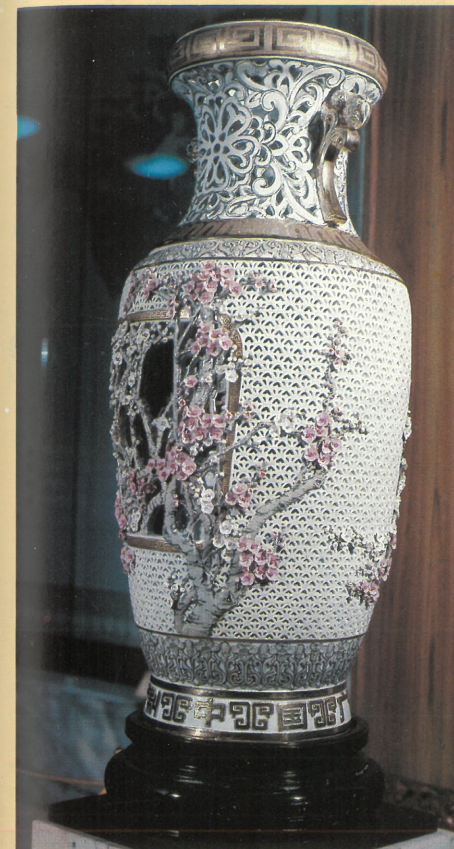
The International Friendship Exhibition in our scenic Mt. Myohyang-san displays many gifts sent by state leaders, governments, revolutionary organizations, public and political figures and people of all strata of a hundred and scores of countries to the great leader President Kim Il Sung. From this issue we show part of exhibits there.



A shellwork presented by France Albert Rene, President of the Republic of Seychelles, and his wife



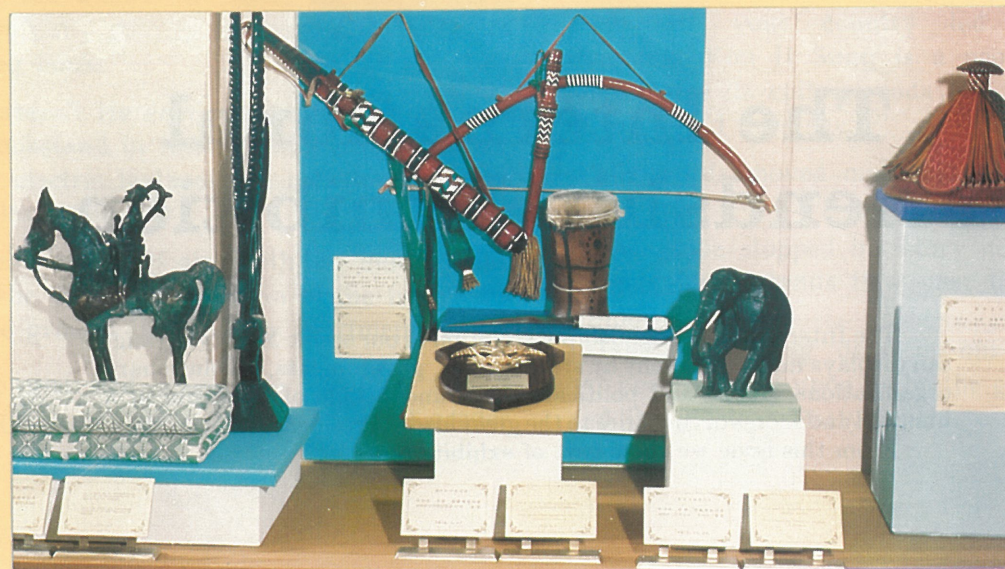
The "five-storied pagoda of the Horyuji Temple" sent by a Japanese Dietman



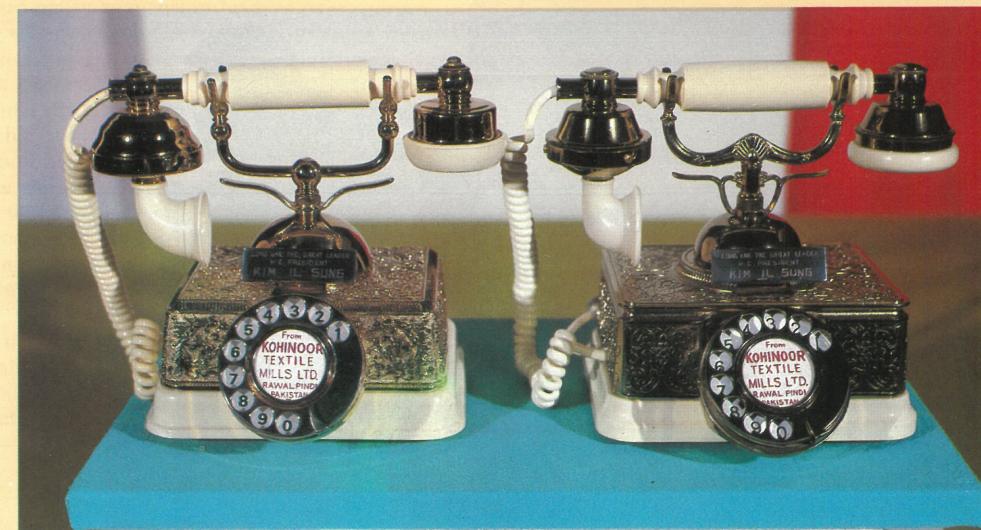
The vase presented by the Chinese Communist Party and Government



Stuffed gazelle sent by the Arusha Provincial Committee of the Tanzanian Revolutionary Party



Gifts sent by Senegal



Desk telephones sent by the president of the Kohinoor Textile Mills Ltd., Pakistan



A hunting gun sent by Yu. Tsedenbal, First Secretary of the CC of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party and Chairman of the Presidium of the Great People's Khural of the Mongolian People's Republic, and other gifts from Mongolia



The statuette of an anti-fascist underground fighter sent by Mayor of Ljubljana, Yugoslavia



Trip to Mt. Myohyang-san (2)

Sangwon Valley

We went on a trip to explore the beauties of Mt. Myohyang-san on the day after we had looked round its skirts and the Hyangsan-chon Stream.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung said:

"Mt. Myohyang-san is not only beautiful, but it is also a time-honoured place which has plenty of cultural ruins and relics."

It may take us several days to see all celebrated sights, primeval forests and cultural relics in the mountain.

First we took the course from Sangwon Valley to Pobwang Peak.

The air was fresh and sweet in the valley, with a crystal stream gurgling round rocks.

The valley was deep and narrow, walled on both sides by high ridges which are thickly covered with trees to the skirts. So we could proceed along the trail in the cool shade of the tree canopy, drinking the fresh, crisp air.

There were many suspension bridges over gorges or between sheer cliffs in the valley. And there were many pavilions and resting places for sightseers.

We went up continuously, doing justice to such facilities, until the Kungang falls came in sight. The descent of this cascade was over 20 metres and a neat pavilion stood beside it.

Our guide pointed to a large rock on the mountain-side, where we could see letters engraved to the effect that the respected and beloved leader President Kim Il Sung had scaled two high mountains in a breath during the anti-Japanese armed struggle. He explained, "That's what the great leader said when he came here in May 1947. From that engraving our little mountaineers who are exhausted gain new strength and surmount the summit in a breath."

After feasting our eyes with the golden views of the

Chonsin Falls



Kumgang falls, we went up the Inho-dae Rock on the dazzling high cliff on which we could see the grandeur and superb beauty of the mountain.

The 100-metre-descending Ryongyon falls and Sanju falls which plunge together into the rock-bound watercourse are joined by another water column to present a superb waterscape.

Our country abounds with waterfalls, but many scenic spots hardly match this valley in the number of waterfalls and superb commanding view of the high mountain.

Therefore, our ancestors called this valley one of the "eight best sights in Mt. Myohyang-san" and foreign tourists praise it as a world-famous scenic beauty.

On a mountainslope a little away from here stands the Sangwonam Temple built in the age of Koryo (a feudal state which existed in Korea from 918 to 1392). The present one was rebuilt in 1580 and the temple's name written in Chinese letters is said to be a handwriting by Kim Jong Hui, a celebrated calligrapher in the 19th century.

Beside it, the temple has its annex, the Chilsong pavilion. The pavilion was built using no iron nail and the decent, exquisite painting decorations in its interior are conserved still today in the original state.

In the courtyard of the temple are a hoary linden tree hundreds of years old and a stone mortar for rice



Pobwang Peak

cake making which has an interesting story. And two old pine trees add to the scenic beauty, thriftily growing in cracks of a fantastically-shaped massive rock by the temple.

Pobwang Peak, a main peak of the mountain, affords sweeping view of the steep and rugged undulation of the Rangrim range, Huichon city and other towns, golden rice-ear waving Yoldusamcholli plain and villages and the blue meanders of the Chongchon River. And in a dim distance looms the horizon of our

West Sea.

In the downhill return course we could also enjoy wonderful views of mysterious alpine scenery and see many ancient buildings including the Pulyong Temple which had kept safe the *Lijo Sillok* (Chronicle of the Li Dynasty), our precious cultural relic, during the Imjin Patriotic War (the war fought against the Japanese invaders from 1592 to 1598).

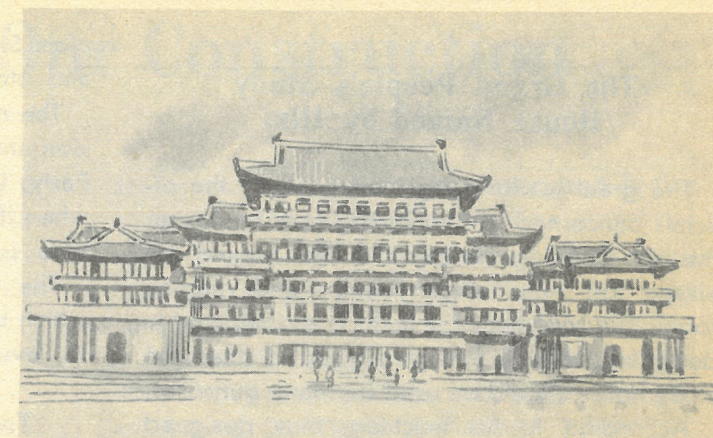
O Dok Yon

Korean Fine Arts

Korean painting: *Echoes on Mountaintop*



Creation and Construction



To Erect Grand People's Study House

A green tile-roofed magnificent and gaudy building decorated in light orange colour stands in the heart of the capital city of Pyongyang, attracting the people's attention. It is the Grand People's Study House.

The study house, like monumental buildings in our country, has a story of love touching our hearts.

Unforgettable Day

One day in October 1973, the great leader President Kim Il Sung walked up the autumn-tinted Moran Hill with construction officials in the capital. He looked at Nam-san Hill for a while and said, "There is a vacant lot in the back of the tribune of the square. Let's erect a big building there as originally planned."

The hill in the centre of the city was left unoccupied for 20 years since the start of post-war capital construction. But no one guessed the great leader's plan.

One winter day, about two months later, he went up Nam-san Hill again, leaving footmarks

of love on the snow which fell all night through. He said, "If we build a big library here, people will be pleased."

When he said that if a new-type modern library was built on the lot he had spared people would be glad, officials were deeply moved.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung said:

"We must see that under the slogan of 'The Party, the people and the army must all study!' a revolutionary habit of study is established throughout the nation and that all members of society, young and old, study and study hard."

In the hard days of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle he put forward the slogan of "Study is the primary task of revolutionaries" and equipped the revolutionary ranks with the Juche idea. Now he put forward the slogan of "The Party, the people and the army must all study!" and proposed to build a people's study house on Nam-san Hill viewed from everywhere in the capital to make our people new-type men fully prepared ideologically, technologically and culturally. It was his another great favour for the people.

The Grand People's Study House Named by Him

The great leader taught in detail to the officials concerned in Pyongyang how to design the new building. He said that they should envisage not only stack rooms and reading rooms but also halls for lecture and seminar in designing. His teaching suggested that the study house should be used for many purposes.

According to his teaching, they designed stack rooms, modern reading rooms, lending service rooms, many lecture halls, modern audio-visual lecture halls, music appreciation hall, facilities for guidance of materials, question and answer, reproduction of documents and photoprint as well as stationery shop, restaurant, lounges, clinic, telephone booths, etc.

Thus, the great leader instructed to design a study house where everybody could study, without any inconvenience, getting every service.

Not only that. He named it himself. When he saw the plans of construction objects in Pyongyang in December 1973 he said that it should be named not library but the house where all people study.

The entire people's study house, the study hall, the schoolhouse....

Choosing names one after another, he stressed that the slogan of "The Party, the people and the army must all study!" should be put up in the building. At a meeting of the Political Committee of the Party Central Committee held in May 1974 he named it the Grand People's Study House.

The Grand People's Study House! What a meaningful and lofty name it is!

Later on, the great leader who is always deeply concerned about our people's study, said explaining why he named it so: "Great significance lies in that the entire people study here.... It is better to name it the Grand Peo-

ple's Study House where all people, young and old and children and adults, study."

The name accords with its activities and mission and with the demand of our age when the Party, the people and the army all study and when the modelling of all society on the Juche idea is promoted.

The grand study house for all is a name which sounds very beautiful and near and dear to every heart.

To Hand It Down to Posterity

Having chosen the site of the study house and named it, the great leader gave every thought to making it gorgeous and letting it serve people effectively.

He taught how to form the study house. Early one morning in September 1979 he came to the Pyongyang Construction and Building-Materials College, where the model of the study house was made, to see the model made by the designers.

He paid deep attention to every respect of the house, carefully examining even the stories and side of the model.

He did so to make the house add to the beauty of the capital and suit the aesthetic sense of the people and hand it down to posterity. This moved the designers to admiration.

He saw the finished model again. He instructed to do organizational work well and push ahead with the project vigorously and formed the building and leading forces for the project.

Thus the glorious and grand battle for building the Grand People's Study House began in Nam-san Hill. The builders and their assistants worked hard to repay the profound care of the great leader and the glorious Party centre with loyalty. And in less than one year there appeared a grand building on the hill.

Kim Jin Ho

INTERVIEW

Heyday in Our Construction

Our journalist had an interview with department director Li Song Duk of the National Construction Commission on the successes in capital construction. Follows their interview.

IN FIERCE WAR FLAME

Journalist: I think not many countries undertake so much capital construction as our country does.

Director: That's right. Today our country is widely known to the world for capital construction as you have mentioned. Everywhere you can see construction sites seething with creation and miracle and modern and grand buildings are mushrooming one after another.

After liberation, in May 1946, the great

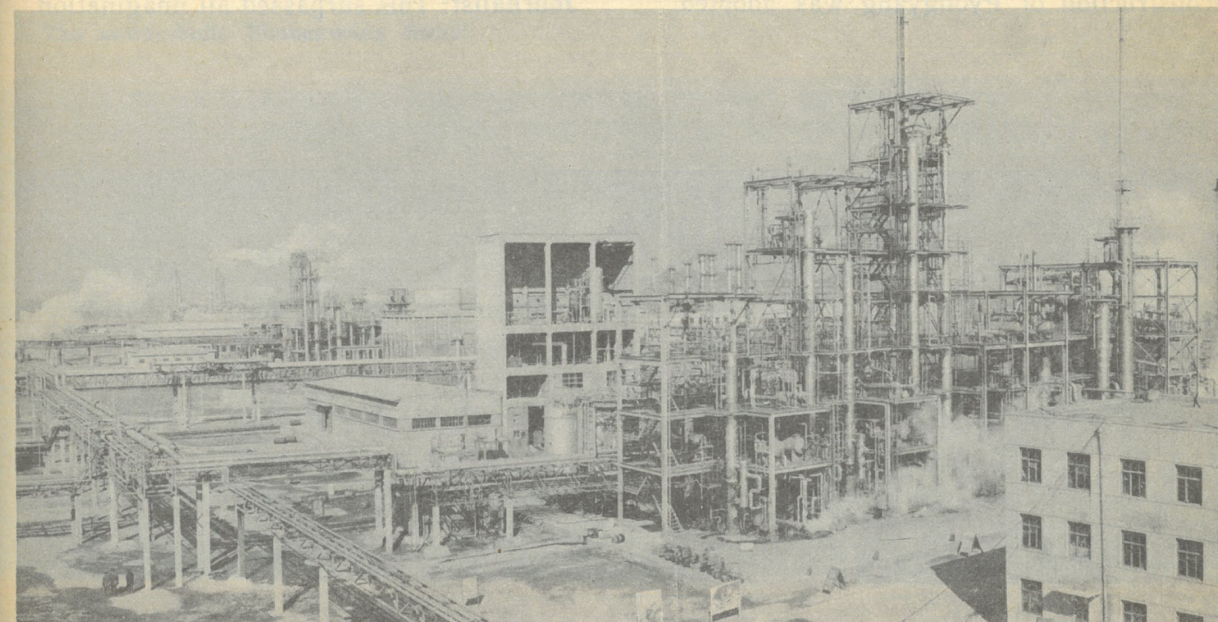
leader took up a shovel in person and broke ground for the historic Potong River improvement project and brought about the beginning of the grand nature-remaking work to turn our country into a people's paradise.

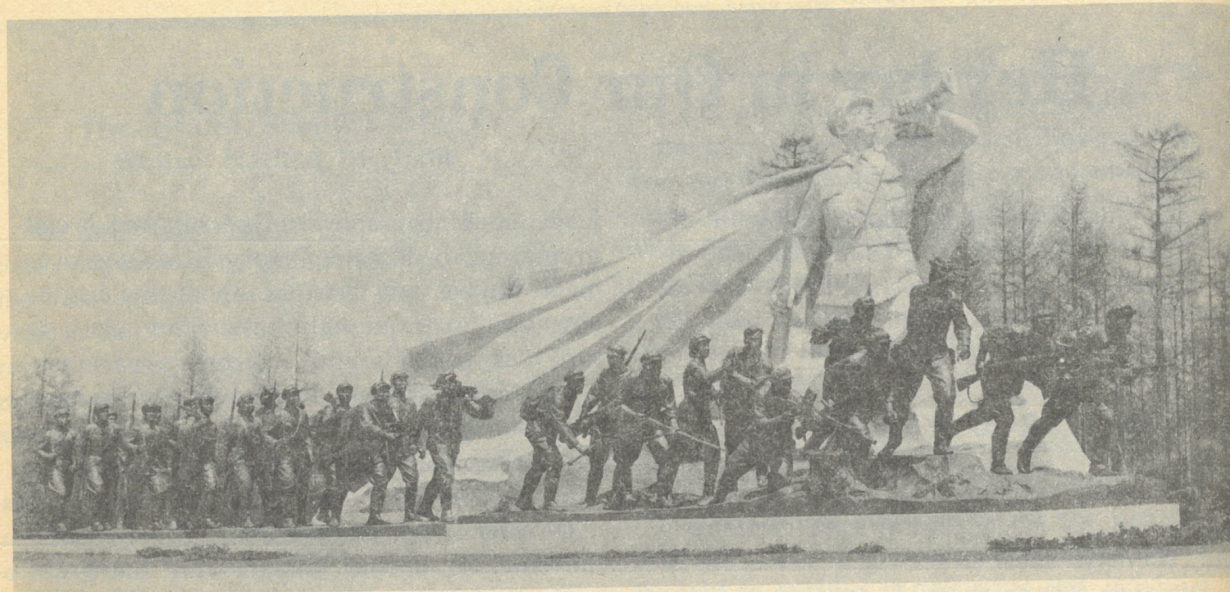
Journalist: His great plan has come true now. Today's prospering country was designed during the fierce Fatherland Liberation War (1950—53).

Director: When the world could not foresee the outcome of the Korean war, the great leader looked far ahead into the future and planned the future of the victorious fatherland on the operation table of the Supreme Headquarters.

He called back scientists and technicians from the front, formed surveying groups for grand nature-remaking work, and sent them to different parts of the country. Blastings

Part of the Namhung Youth Chemical Combine





Part of a sculptural group *March* showing the struggle of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army during the anti-Japanese armed struggle at Samjiyon, the holy revolutionary place

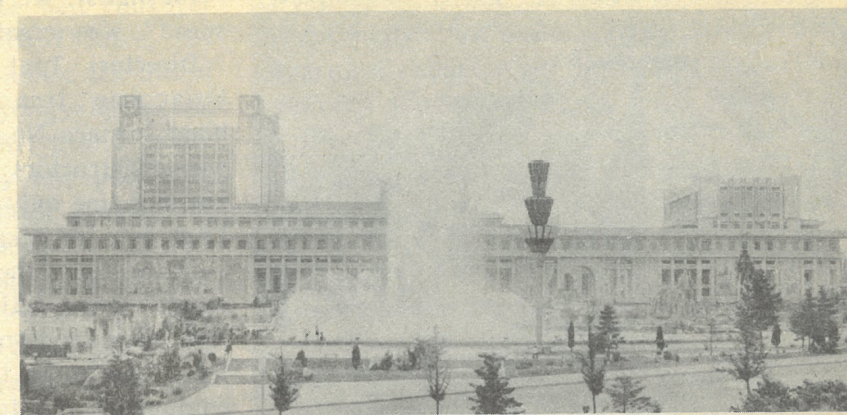
to lay groundwork for large-size factories and enterprises including machine factories echoed through the land.

In May 1952 a Cabinet decision on the reconstruction of Pyongyang was adopted.

When a hot air battle went on in the sky above the capital an exhibition showing the prospect of Pyongyang reconstruction was held in the Moranbong Underground Theatre.

Journalist: This surpassed all imagination,

Outer view of the Mansudae Art Theatre



I think.

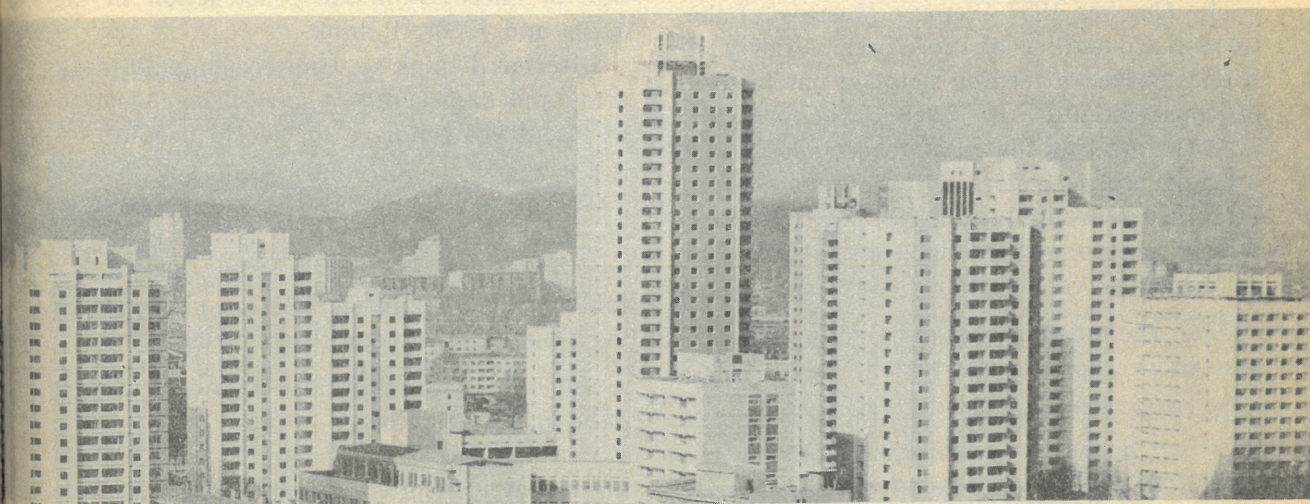
Director: During the war the US imperialist aggressors reduced all towns and villages in the northern half of the Republic to heaps of ashes and blabbed that Korea would not be able to rise again within a hundred years.

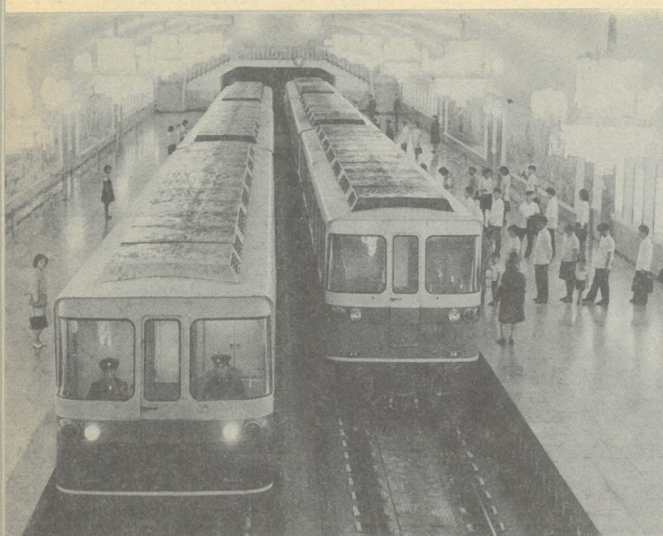
On July 29, 1953, two days after the ceasefire, the great leader visited the war-torn Hwanghae Iron and Steel Works, and said:

"We've got to build a bigger open-hearth furnace on the spot where the small one was destroyed by the Yankee devils, and replace the thatched huts with brick buildings. We must show the Yankee villains the worth of the Korean people in reconstruction work as well".

His confident words heightened the courage of our people a hundred-fold or a thousand-fold and brought about great leaps at every construction site.

The newly-built Changgwang Street





A Metro station

"PYONGYANG SPEED", "VINALON SPEED"

Journalist: We started reconstruction from scratch after the war, everything having been destroyed.

Director: When we began postwar reconstruction we had no crane or excavator. We met with many difficulties. But our people were not discouraged.

The October 1957 Plenary Meeting of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea marked a turning point in our history of construction.

At the meeting the great leader spread out a bright prospect, stressing again the need to establish thoroughly Juche and introduce widely prefab method in construction and industrialize construction.

After the meeting a grand Chollima march started in capital construction, too.

In 1958 Pyongyang constructors erected dwelling houses for over 20,000 families, assembling a flat for 14 minutes.

Journalist: At that time the "Pyongyang speed" was created.

Director: That year the workers of the Hwanghae Iron and Steel Works built blast furnace No. 1 by themselves, and railway constructors laid the 80-km-long Haeju-Hasong line only within 75 days, which had been said to take 3 to 4 years.

In the 1960s there was another leap in our capital construction.

A large modern vinalon factory was built in a little more than a year with our own equipment and technique. We called it the "vinalon speed".

Thus the way to the construction of modern industry was paved in our country.

The "Pyongyang speed" and "vinalon speed" ushered in a heyday in our capital construction.

The constructors of the capital city erected in a short time many monumental buildings such as the Pyongyang Grand Theatre, the Okryu Bridge, the Okryugwan Restaurant, the Moranbong Stadium, the Korean Central History Museum, radically changing the looks of the capital.

GREAT CHANGE

Journalist: We must make a special mention of miracles in our construction in the 1970s and 1980s, I think.

Director: I think so. Unprecedentedly large scale and high speed in capital construction in recent years amaze the world people.

The general secretary of a Communist Party inspected the Pyongyang Maternity Hospital and said that there would be no such modernly-equipped medical service establishment built in so short a span of time even in most advanced countries.

Journalist: Such praise is not confined only to the hospital.

Director: The Changgwang Street, the Taean Heavy Machine Combine, the Nampo

Port, the large long-distance belt conveyer in Unryul, the Mansudae Art Theatre, the Changgwangwon Health Complex, the Grand People's Study House, the Pyongyang Metro, the Mirim Lock Gate and other grand monumental buildings erected by our people in the 1970s and 1980s—all these moved the world people to admiration.

The Pyongyang Department Store (former Pyongyang Department Store No. 1) took Japs 7 years and 9 months to build. It was the biggest building in Pyongyang in the pre-liberation days. The builders of our capital city pulled it down and are now erecting a new modern one 25 times as large as it. They have already assembled completely the main building of the new store in only a few months.

There appeared the Munsu Street, resembling a city, in East Pyongyang which we started to construct in November last year.

The Grand People's Study House rose in the centre of the capital. Its construction speed was 5 times that of the People's Palace of Culture, 5.5 times that of the Pyongyang Indoor Stadium, and 6 times that of the

Pyongyang Grand Theatre.

Journalist: We build modern streets with apartment houses for thousands of families within a few months, not 2 or 3 years.

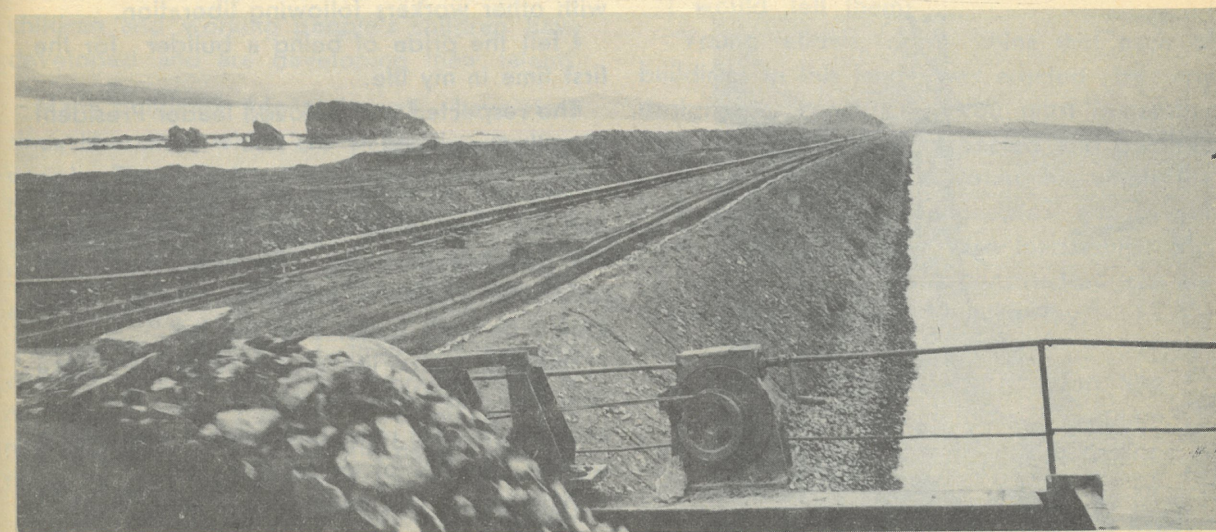
Director: Miracles in construction are unthinkable apart from the energetic guidance of the glorious Party centre to materialize the great leader's far-reaching plan as soon as possible.

Journalist: We can be highly proud of carrying out any big-scale construction project by our own efforts without difficulty.

Director: So far we have built big factories and carried out grand nature-remaking projects with our strength, materials and technology. We have a great number of builders who are seasoned in practice and possessed of rich experience, powerful scientific and technological forces and a strong independent national economy capable of supplying all materials and equipment for construction. The prospect of our capital construction is bright.

Journalist: Well, thank you. So much for today.

The long-distance belt conveyer of the Unryul Mine



Pride of A Constructor

I am highly proud of my job. I have worked as a steeplejack for nearly 50 years, participating in erecting dwelling houses and public buildings.

But not all social systems make constructors feel the pride and worth of their job.

Under Japanese imperialist colonial rule I worked as a constructor for more than ten years to earn my keep.

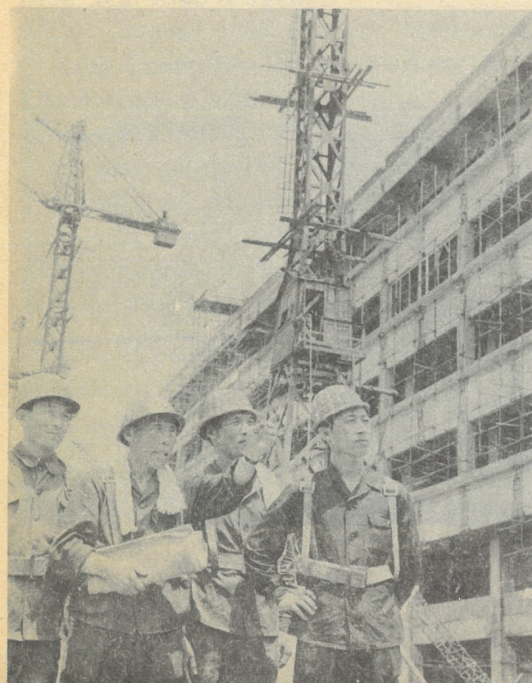
I participated in building factories, bridges, power stations and department stores. But I did so for the capitalists or contractors.

With a painful heart I saw Korean workers drudge at the factories I had built and the rich wallow in pleasure in the mansions I had erected.

Each time I cursed the Japanese imperialist aggressors and the exploiting classes and system and felt disgust at my job.

In August 1945, our country was liberated. The great leader General Kim Il Sung, the national hero and ever-victorious iron-willed

At the construction site of Pyongyang Department Store No. 1 (Writer—second from left)



brilliant commander, defeated Japanese imperialism and liberated the country.

The whole land was a whirlpool of joy and people rose in the struggle to build a new country with a new hope.

I decided to change my job because I had hated it.

I thought of being a smelter or a locomotive driver. I went to felling grounds or to the seaside in search of a worthwhile job.

One day I heard a moving news that General Kim Il Sung was going to set up at picturesque Mangyongdae in Pyongyang a revolution school for the bereaved children of revolutionaries who had given their lives in the fight against Japanese imperialism for the liberation of the country.

It was a wonderful thing to bring up reserves to be pillars of a new country.

I went up to Pyongyang at once.

The Mangyongdae Revolutionary School was erected splendidly within a few months with our efforts, materials and techniques.

The school was the first building I erected with other workers following liberation.

I felt the pride of being a builder for the first time in my life.

The respected and beloved leader President Kim Il Sung said:

"We put up buildings for ourselves and for our class and people, and they will become our people's property. Because they will remain the people's property forever, each should be built better than the last."

Thirty-six years' life of a steeplejack since liberation has been the course of the birth and growth of a new independent man and a worthy life full of pride and joy.

Whenever I was given a new assignment I

felt greater pride.

Constructive tasks were set before us one after another—the building of university training scientists and technicians and a grand theatre, a great cultural centre for the working people, and the construction of other structures. When the grand theatre was nearing completion we heard a glad news that President Kim Il Sung instructed to build a palace for the children on Changdae Hill in Pyongyang. At first I did not believe my ears.

Frankly speaking, I thought at the time that there was no better job in this world than mine.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung charged us with the task to erect grand monumental buildings which gave us boldness, high pride and far-sightedness and which will remain forever for the prosperity of the country.

I did my bit in the gigantic struggle for building the Chollima Street, Ragwon Street and Changgwang Street which strike the world people with admiration.

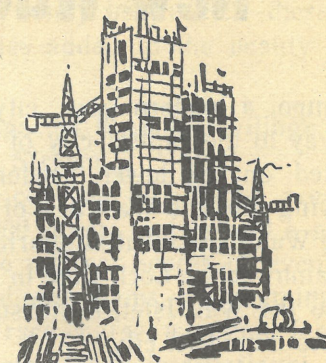
My family, our constructors and our people live in the multi-storeyed apartment houses erected by my sweat and my creative labour.

In the Pyongyang Students and Children's Palace to which I contributed my labour my children and working people's children have developed and are developing their talents.

Many buildings, big and small, have risen since liberation, which are all for the working people. The People's Palace of Culture, the Changgwangwon Health Complex, the Pyongyang Maternity Hospital and other grand buildings for the people have gone up one after another.

Department Store No. 1, another monumental building of the era of the Workers' Party, is now rising in the heart of Pyongyang. This new department store for the people is 25 times bigger than the old one.

I also stand in the ranks of this gigantic



struggle.

My workplace always affords the whole view of magnificent and beautiful Pyongyang.

I don't know when but I have acquired a habit of starting the day's work with commanding the whole view of Pyongyang.

Maybe I see the happiness of our people and the prosperity of our country in a panorama of those buildings which I had erected.

I can say proudly that work becomes more and more joyous and efficient for us constructors.

Newcomers often ask me:

"You have put up lots of buildings, so can you be highly proud of yourself?"

I would tell them:

"Young fellows, don't think that each of buildings in this land was erected by any designer or constructor. You must remember that they owe to the respected and beloved leader who has been devoting his whole life to the happiness of the people, and to our Party. Only under their wise leadership and loving care my life as a constructor can be proud and worthwhile, I dare say."

*Merited Constructor Kim Hyo Son,
Leader of Steeplejack Workteam,
Chunggu Public Building Construction Enterprise*

New Waudu Residential Quarters

Nampo, a modern port city and the sea gateway to the capital city of Pyongyang, is situated on the lower Taedong-gang River emptying into the West Sea of Korea.

The Waudu residential quarters extend from the Samhwachon Lock Gate in the west of the city to the Wau Islet, a pleasure park. It resembles a modern city.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung said:

"We should continue building many houses to solve people's living problems adequately."

Recently we went to the astonishingly-changed Waudu district again.

We saw broad straight pavements, 10- and 15-storeyed apartment houses on the hills and man-made lakes here and there. Multi-storeyed buildings of various styles and pavilions showing our traditional architecture were in pleasing ensemble like a beautiful picture.

The people came and went in high spirits beneath the shadow of tall street trees.

"The Waudu district has turned into a famous pleasure resort on the west coast, a new city under the profound concern of the fatherly leader and the glorious Party centre," said a city official, our guide, and briefed us on the history of the islet.

Before liberation there were only a few ramshackle thatched houses and only fishermen's sighs were heard there.

It was only after liberation that the district, together with Nampo, became a place good to live in.

In September last year the great leader visited the Wau Islet and taught how to make this beautiful place into a pleasure resort for working people.

He said that if many dwelling houses were built in this air-fresh district the working people would be highly pleased. And he spoke

about the structure and style of houses to be built and chose the sites for various public buildings.

He organized the construction corps and had materials sent.

The fatherly leader's plan was carried out splendidly under the wise guidance of the glorious Party centre. In May the great leader visited the modernly-built district again.

Looking around the Waudu Pleasure Park and apartment houses he was hugely delighted, saying the modern Waudu street added to the beauty of Nampo City. And he instructed to build many more houses, parks and greenbelts around the Wau Islet so as to make the people feel they were living in parks.

Hearing our guide's explanation, we walked along the road taken by the great leader, watching the new modern street with loving eyes.

Multi-storeyed hotels, schools, hospital, hall of culture, concavely roofed Wau-gak Restaurant with over 600 seats on the water, night health resorts and family rest homes

at the foot of Wau Peak, vast bathing resort, boating place, sandy beach, etc.—these amusement facilities added to the beauty of the Waudu street.

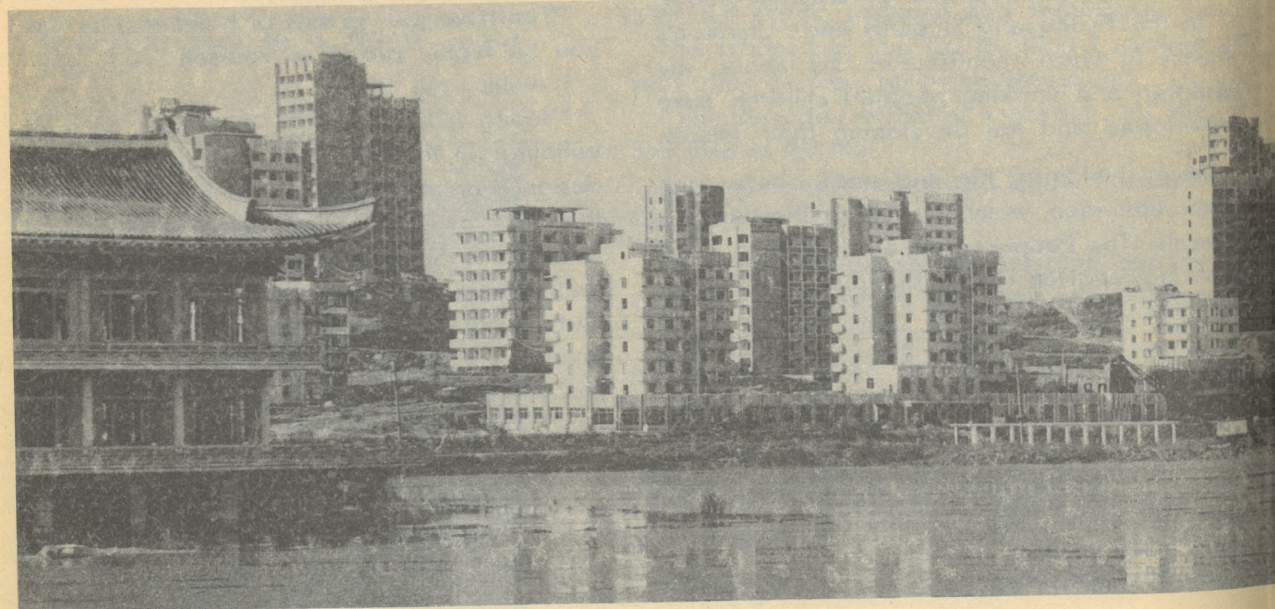
We also inspected the sports village on the Samhwa-chon Stream.

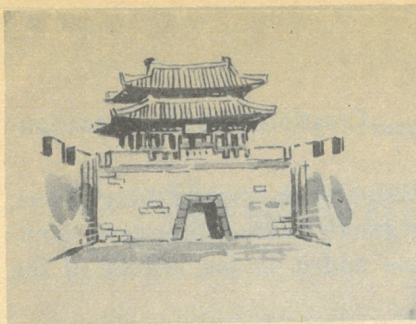
The village consists of a game area with a site of 800,000 square metres and a park of 300,000 square metres. Scores of events can be held in stadiums, gyms, a swimming pool, an ice rink, a race course, a ground for parachute match, etc. Many international games and sports festivals are organized here every year.

Through our inspection we were well aware that profound was the love of the fatherly leader and the Party centre.

Picturing in our minds' eyes the morrow of the Wau Islet when many more apartment houses and public buildings, an aquarium, a flower garden, a fishing place and welfare service establishments would be built, we left the islet.

Kim Jong Hwan





Architecture of Koguryo

The great leader President Kim Il Sung said:

"Architecture was a well developed art in the period of the Three Kingdoms."

Remains of Koguryo (the first century B.C.—668 A.D.), one of the three feudal kingdoms which existed in our country, testify to the high architecture of our ancestors.

The Koguryo people had a high technique in urban construction.

They laid out a city so as to suit the geographical conditions, surrounded it with strong walls and built up streets neatly.

In Pyongyang, hemmed in by walls over 16 kilometres long, houses were built in rows in blocks and tile-roofed ones were dominant. 210,000 households lived in the city.

All this proves eloquently that Koguryo cities were large and were well laid out.

Predominant in the architectural remains of Koguryo are fortified walls.

The Koguryo people built strong walls with stone or clay at places good for them to defend themselves and bad for the enemy to attack them.

Koguryo mountain fortress walls were made of stones trimmed in quadrangular pyramid laid upon one another on massive rocky groundwork.

The outside of walls was usually of trimmed big stones and the inside of mortar. But in important sections both sides of the walls were made of stones.

To make their walls impregnable and unscalable for the enemy, the Koguryo people built them perpendicularly or a little aslant

and made base moldings in the lower parts.

They also ramparted important places of the walls or constructed winding walls in many sections to increase defence potential.

Walls had gates on important passage from the outside and breastworks on their top. And the *changdae*, a commanding post, was established on a high place, along with many lookouts.

Fortresses had many ponds or wells inside and deep moat outside with which to make the enemy difficult to attack them.

The Anhak Palace shows well the architecture of Koguryo.

Fifty-two buildings of the palace were built in good order in a lot of 380,000 square metres. The main buildings were erected in the north-south trend and on both sides of which other buildings were put up symmetrically and they were linked to one another with corridors.

Those buildings are rich in size and style. The biggest of them is made of wood and it measures 87 metres in the frontage. And those which measured more than 50 metres were not a few.

Their plane figures were also rich in variety.

Architects and people of Koguryo fully demonstrated the advanced architecture of our country that time by building such a palace of grandiose scale.

They showed a high architecture in temple building.

The Kungang Temple of Chongam-dong in Pyongyang which was built in 498 and the temple in front of the tomb of King Tong-

"Magic King of the World" in Our Country

The 16th International Modern Magic Festival was held in Karlovy Vary, Czechoslovakia, from July 15 to 18.

Kim Taek Song, People's Actor of our country, came first in the total, carrying off the highest "Grand" prize and cup.

The festival was participated in by more than 500 well-known jugglers from many countries.

Kim Taek Song gave full play to his skill, focusing the attention of participants and the audience on himself from the beginning. His performance was highly acclaimed for its high ideological and artistic value.

He won a special prize at the 13th International Magic Festival held in Vienna, Austria, in July 1976 and the "Grand" cup at the 14th International Modern Magic Festival held in Karlovy Vary in October 1979. At the recent festival, he came first in the imaginary magic, outdistancing many top-notch jugglers, and won the prize and cup.

Kim Taek Song was awarded the title of "Magic



King of the World" and Chong Ae Sim, his partner, the title of "Magic Queen" at the festival, for their contribution to the development of the world jugglery.

myong at Mujin-ri in Ryokpo District of Pyongyang respectively consist of several buildings symmetrically built in all directions with an octagonal pagoda in the centre. Rich mathematic knowledge was used in plane designing of these temples. Mathematic knowledge was also used in the curves of roofs of Koguryo architectures.

Various building materials of Koguryo, for instance, various tiles including ridge-end tile and brick, are not only durable but also handy and attractive with virile yet decent patterns.

The Koguryo people demonstrated the excellence of the Koguryo architecture by creating unique styles and methods in tomb building. In particular, the high level attained by Koguryo in building art is clearly expressed in the proportionate structure of complicated tombs, precise designing, beautiful decorations, exquisite masonry, etc.

All Koguryo tombs are largely classified under two categories: stone tomb and earth tomb with stone chamber.

The former is the representative form of tomb in the early period of Koguryo and is an architectural masterwork of chambered

stone tomb. Typical of it are the Changgun Tomb and Taewang Tomb.

The Changgun Tomb, built with stones laid upon one another in seven tiers, measures 13 metres in height and 34 metres in length.

We can see well the prototype of tombwork unique to Koguryo and the Koguryo people's sense of architectural beauty in the characteristic quadrangular form, majestic scale, durability, stable structure, good proportion, stones fit together compactly of the Changgun Tomb.

Another dominant style of Koguryo tomb, the earth tomb with stone chamber, is diverse in fashions.

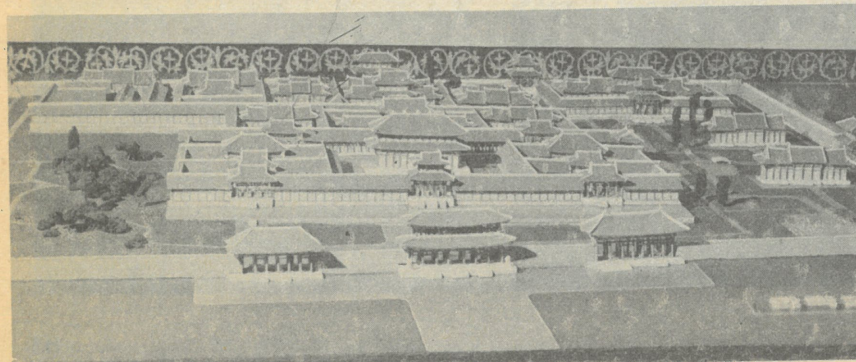
Typical tombs of this style are Anak Tomb No. 3 and the Kangso Tomb.

Dovetail, one of the beautiful merits of our national architectures, was used already before the 4th century in which Anak Tomb No. 3 was built.

The advanced architecture of Koguryo was handed down and brought to consummation.

It also exerted a good influence upon the development of architecture in neighbouring countries.

Kim Yong Gyong



Model of the
Anhak Palace

A Veritable Treasure House of Gold, Silver and Jewels

—RICH COAL DEPOSIT—

The great leader President Kim Il Sung said:

"Our country has huge deposits of hundreds of kinds of valuable and useful minerals including iron ore, a veritable treasure house with gold, silver and jewels."

For rich mineral resources our country has been called a "specimen gallery of useful minerals" from olden times.

Over 300 kinds of minerals have been found so far in our country, of which more than 200 kinds are useful.

Iron, gold, copper, lead, zinc, graphite, magnesite, molybdenum and coal are of world significance for their rich deposits.

Coal is the largest of them all in deposit. It is found everywhere in our country. Already discovered deposits of coal alone are enough to dig tens of millions of tons annually for several hundred years.

Our coal deposits were formed mostly in the coal age and permian period of the Paleozoic era and in the third stage of the

Cenozoic era and partly in the Mesozoic era, the Jura era and the fourth stage of the Cenozoic era.

Coal plays a big role as fuel, and most of coal is anthracite and lignite.

Eighty per cent of coal deposits are in the northern half of our Republic.

Anju district in South Pyongan Province is one of the largest coal producers in our country.

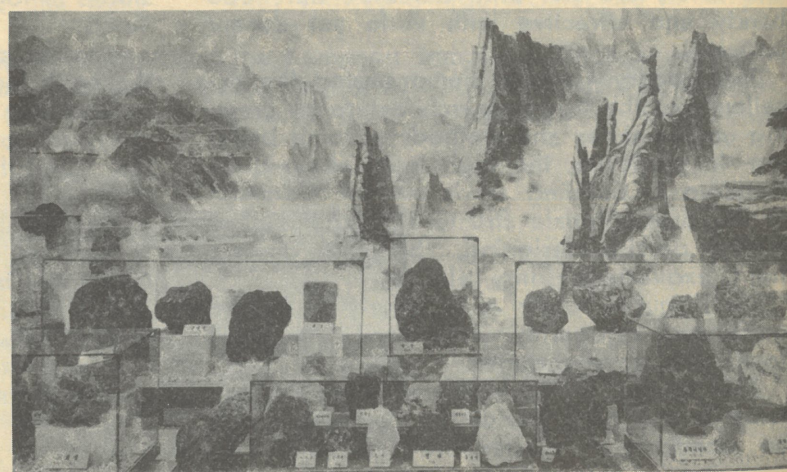
We give precedence to geological prospecting to find much more deposits. We are normalizing production at mines and opening new mines according to long-term plans. We are boosting coal output by introducing comprehensive mechanization in pit work including mining, making mining equipment modern, large and high-speed and using various means of transport.

During the Second Seven-Year Plan (1978-1984) the annual output of coal will be 70-80 million tons and at the end of the 1980s it will reach 120 million tons.

A coal yard



Specimens of minerals



Central Botanical Garden

The Central Botanical Garden is situated at the foot of Mt. Taesong in the suburbs of the revolutionary capital Pyongyang.

It covers an area of several million square metres and is widely used as a botanical research centre, botanical-knowledge disse-

minating centre and pleasure resort for working people.

It comprises the botanical taxonomic garden, the arboretum, the flower garden, the medicinal herb garden, the floral resource section and the fruit species garden.

Botanical Taxonomic Garden

—Gymnosperm Section—

The great leader President Kim Il Sung said:

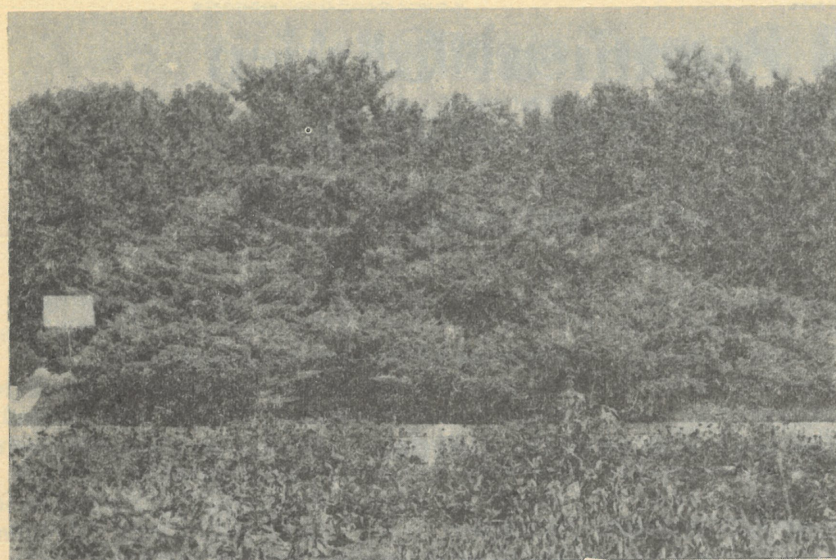
"We must build up the botanical garden so that we can see in Pyongyang all the

plants of our country."

Our country ranks among those countries rich in species of plants. A researcher of the botanical garden who guided us said

A pine-nut grove





Creeping juniper

that highly developed plants alone counted over 4,000 species and trees 1,000 species or more in our country, and added that the taxonomic garden has almost all plants of the country classified in a scientific order.

We looked round the garden with him. He took us first to the gymnosperm section.

The section was plotted out in the order of ginkgo, thuja, juniper, *Cupressaceae*, *Cephalotaxaceae*, fir and pine families.

"Ginkgo is a broad-leaved tree and so regarded as an angiosperm, but taxonomically it belongs to the gymnosperm," said the researcher and started to speak about ginkgo.

Ginkgo is one of the oldest plants existing on the earth and, called "living fossil", regarded as an important research object by scientists.

Ginkgo grows as tall as 40 metres and lives more than a thousand years. It is dioecious, he went on, and starts to flower and bear fruit when 20 years old. It furnishes good wood and has beautiful yellow leaves, and so is widely planted for orna-



A ginkgo stand

Visit to the Central Zoo (2)

—Famous Korean Pheasants—

We went to the pheasant aviary from the waterfowl pond.

In the aviary various kinds of pheasants were picking feed, such as Korean pheasant, golden pheasant and silver pheasant. Most attractive were Korean pheasants.

Indeed they feasted our eyes—lucid red colour, big dangling earlobe, white ring around the neck, decent smart plumage multi-coloured in harmony with red, blue, brown and what not.

The guide took us to the release pen, saying we should see the pen to know the habits

of pheasants.

The pen was at the foot of Chujak Peak of Mt. Taesong, on the opposite side of the aviary across a road.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung said:

"...you should prohibit the wilful snaring of useful insectivores."

To implement his teaching on the protection and propagation of useful animals the Central Zoo was raising hundreds of pheasants in its release pen.

The pen overgrown with dwarf pines,

mental purpose.

Here a lovely girl who tends the section put in, "Not only that, its fruit is used for cooking and furnishes oil."

We exchanged greetings with her and went together to the plot of the fir family.

The plot was thick with such tall pines as firs, silver firs, white firs and Korean firs and offered cool shade and we felt as if we were in a deep forest.

Here we sat on a granite stone and took a short rest, wiping out sweat.

Seeing us drinking in the unique beauty of the plot, the researcher told us about *Abies koreana*.

Abies koreana is an evergreen needle-leaved endemic tree belonging to the fir family. It usually grows five to seven metres tall, exceptionally 15 metres. Its fruit, cylindric in form, ripens in October. It thrives near the tops of high mountains in

the southern area of our country.

Its wood is good for building material as well as for making furniture. It is beautiful and planted in garden or park for ornamental purpose.

The researcher said the section had many other endemic plants and took us to the plot of pine nut.

There our eyes were caught by the island pine nut (*Pinus parviflora*) which had glossy, soft and short leaves on stratiform branches.

Next, we went to the juniper plot.

There we could see various junipers—ordinary junipers and red cedar which grow erect and Korean juniper which branches out laterally.

Juniper lives longer than 500 years. Its fragrant, soft wood is used for making pencils, woodworking or carving.

Son Gong Ik

Oriental bittersweets and other grasses covered an area of much more than 2,000 square metres. And its morning scenery was fascinatingly beautiful and pheasants were flitting about the thickets wet with morning dew shining in the sun.

We walked around the pen, when we saw two male pheasants in a life-or-death struggle, with their wings flapping.

Our guide said that male pheasants often fight one another in the breeding season. Their fights, he said, enable the strong to win many females, which makes it possible to produce good species.

The male pheasant weighs two kilogrammes.

The female lays 9 to 20 eggs at a time from April to June in small pine grove or grassy place at foothills. The guide said if they lose some of them by accident they replenish the clutch.

Suddenly an exclamation rose among a group of Juvenile Corps members over there in the growth of Oriental bittersweet. Out

of curiosity, we went over to the place.

There we saw a she-pheasant with 20 or so chicks. She turned up and down a worm and posed as if going to swallow it up. Chicks followed her example and picked their feed. "She teaches her chicks how to feed," remarked the girl breeder.

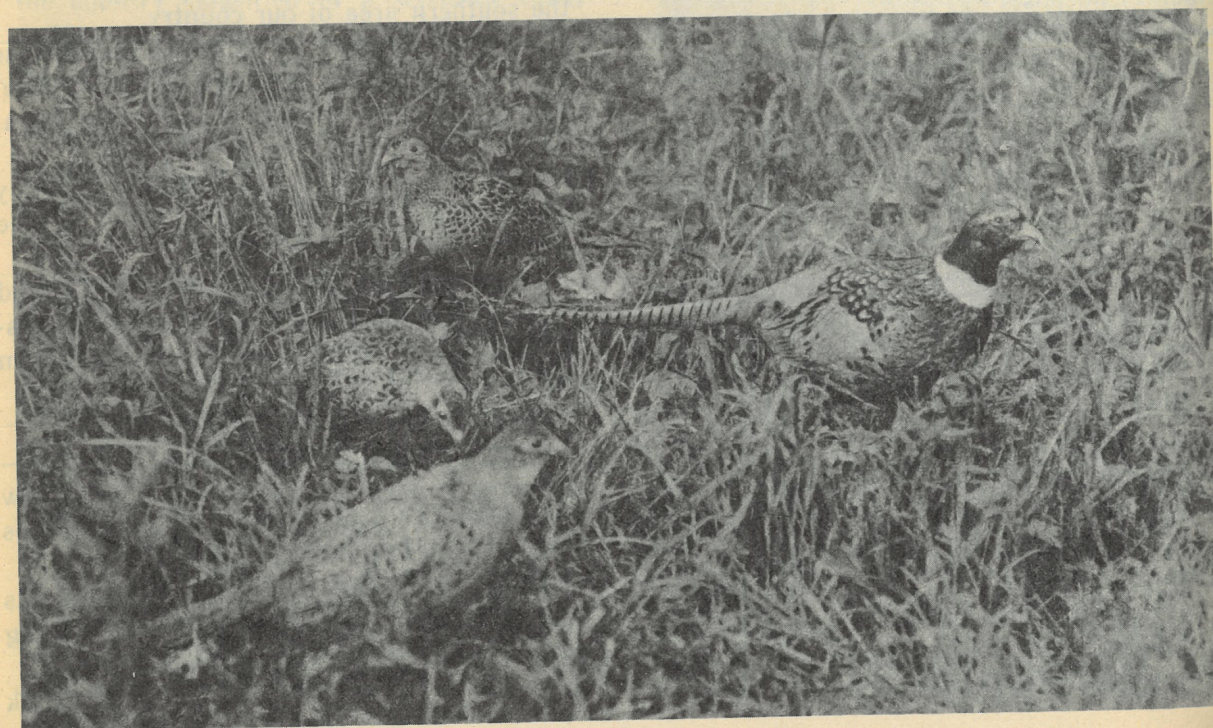
Indeed lovely were the chicks covered with soft feathers all over.

"Look over there," said our guide, pointing to the fence of the pen. We turned to there and saw several wild pheasants coming over the fence from the peak of Chujak.

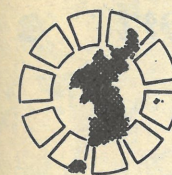
According to his explanation, the zoo hatches hundreds of chicks and sets them free into the open fields every year and they, after their growth, come to the release pen to spend all day long picking feed.

Next, we went to the warbler aviary, confident that our mountains and fields would be alive with pheasants.

Son Yu Gong



(Ten-Point Political Programme of Unified State)



Measures of Confederal State for Stable Livelihood and Welfare of People

The great leader President Kim Il Sung advanced an epoch-making proposal to reunify the country by means of founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo and the ten-point policy of the confederal state and set out measures for the stable livelihood and welfare of the entire people.

He said:

"Sixth, the DCRK should ensure a stable livelihood for the entire people including the workers, peasants and other working masses and promote their welfare systematically."

Guaranteeing a stable life for the workers, peasants and other working masses and steadily improving their well-being is the supreme principle in the activities of a democratic state serving the people, and this is also a national duty devolving on the unified government.

Workers, peasants and other working masses are the masters of the state and society and the driving forces of society.

It is the masses of people that remake nature and develop society, that create material wealth and develop culture. No state or society can exist without the masses of people and without their role history cannot develop.

The masses should be guaranteed a stable life and well-being, as well as democratic rights.

Therefore, the confederal state should make it its duty to stabilize the life of people of all social strata including workers and peasants and promote their welfare, and give priority to this work.

It is most important to stabilize the lives of the working people and the poor.

The confederal state should ensure a decent life for all people by guaranteeing adequate conditions of life for the workers, peasants and all other working people in regard to

food, clothing and shelter and by raising the living standards of the poor to those of the middle class.

It should work out concrete measures and systems according to this principle and orientation.

The confederal state should provide work for all able-bodied people, ensure sufficient conditions for work and rest and introduce a wage system, a price policy and an equitable tax system so as to guarantee a stable livelihood for the working people.

Steps should be taken for different enterprises including small and medium ones to carry on productive activity on a normal basis so as to ensure the working people's livelihood.

In particular, the confederal state should give active economic support to the poor peasants and fishermen, small merchants and handicraftsmen to protect them firmly from bankruptcy and ruin.

It is very important in promoting the welfare of the working people and all other people to guarantee them the right to learn and protect their life and improve their health. Therefore, the confederal state should pay close attention to the education of the working people and the improvement of their health and adopt adequate measures to this end, so that all working people and their families can receive an education and medical treatment.

It is the earnest desire of the entire Korean people in the north and south to live happily together in the reunified land, free from worries about food, clothing, housing, education and medical treatment.

The measures of the confederal state advanced by the great leader President Kim Il Sung fully reflect the desire of our people and clearly show the way to realize it.

South Korean People Fully Support New Proposal for Founding Confederal State

The south Korean people of all strata fully support the new national reunification proposal of the great leader President Kim Il Sung and look up to him as the sun of the nation.

They express their wholehearted support for the proposal, saying: "In order to end the tragic national division and achieve national reunification, the earnest desire of the nation, President Kim Il Sung's proposal to establish the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo must be materialized without fail."

A university professor, Kim by surname, in Seoul noted that the proposal for founding the DCRK showed the way to achieve national reunification with the united efforts of the nation and continued:

"Only President Kim Il Sung can solve the national reunification problem. His Juche idea is the idea of loving the country and people. All his policies are based on his Juche idea. No man in the world has such a great idea, I dare say. We should faithfully follow President Kim Il Sung as the benevolent sun of the nation, as the centre of unity for national reunification."

Last January a pressman surnamed An in Seoul said to his colleagues: "The proposal for founding the DCRK is the most realistic one which is just and feasible."

He stressed: "Since the country's division following its liberation no one has so deeply concerned about the future of our divided country and people as General Kim Il Sung has.

Really General Kim Il Sung, the sun of the nation, is the savior of the nation and the peerless patriot, who carves out the bright future of reunified Korea."

A certain Im in Tongjak Ward, Seoul, said, talking with his mates about the social affairs, that if south Koreans enjoyed the leadership of great President Kim Il Sung after the reunification of the country they could shake off poverty and live better than other peoples, and went on:

"The General always strives to let us all live well in an earthly paradise the world people envy by ending national division and reunifying the territory.

His new proposal for founding the DCRK and the ten-point political programme of the unified state advanced in October last year are to make us live well like the people in the north.

If we are to live a happy life under his leadership we must realize his reunification proposal as early as possible."

A pastor surnamed Kim in Pusan said to believers: "We can achieve national reunification only when we follow the road indicated by General Kim Il Sung, the sun of salvation. I will devote myself to the cause of national reunification led by him."

The south Korean people's reverence for the great leader President Kim Il Sung is mounting higher daily in spite of fascist outrage and suffocation of democracy.

Choe Sang Sok

Heroic October People's Resistance Struggle



The great leader President Kim Il Sung said:

"The general strike called by the south Korean workers in September 1946 for food, higher wages, an immediate halt to every kind of cruel oppression by the US military government, enforcement of a democratic labour law, developed into an all-people anti-US resistance struggle in October, involving about 2,300,000 patriotic people."

Thirty-five years have passed since the heroic October people's resistance struggle in south Korea.

Our people recall the heroic struggle of the resisters who shed blood for the freedom and independence of the country and democracy and burn with bitter hatred for and indignation with the US imperialists who have occupied south Korea, bringing immeasurable misfortunes and sufferings upon its people and their stooges, the traitorous Chon Du Hwan clique.

The US imperialists who occupied south

Korea after the defeat of Japanese imperialism suppressed democratic political parties and social organizations representing the interests of the people and dissolved people's committees set up by the people themselves.

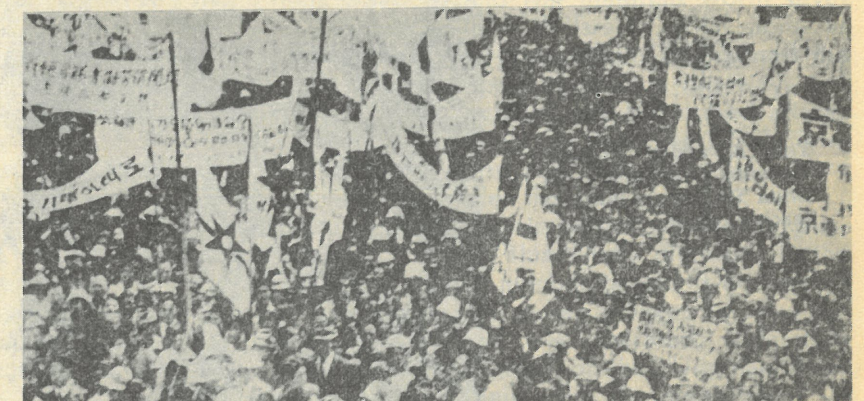
From the first day of their occupation they, acting as the supreme ruler of south Korea, worked to make the 38th parallel a "frontier."

The south Korean puppets abandoned the country and people to the mercy of their masters and tried madly to divide the country, suppressing and killing people.

This was a flagrant violation of and wanton challenge to the people's desire to build a democratic independent, sovereign state and live an independent life.

Indignant at this, the south Korean people resolutely rose in the struggle against the colonial rule of the US imperialists and their stooges for national independence and sovereignty. The general strike of the south Korean workers for food, wage hike, suspen-

South Koreans in the
October People's Resistance Struggle



sion of all repression by the US military government and introduction of a democratic labour law in September 1946 culminated in an all-people anti-US, save-the-nation resistance in October sweeping almost all south Korea.

About 2,300,000 patriotic resistants held mass rallies and staged big demonstrations and strikes at different places, chanting slogans: "We oppose US rule!" "Transfer power to the people's committees!" "Let's establish a unified government except pro-Japanese elements and traitors to the nation!" "Introduce the democratic reforms as in north Korea!" and "Give us rice!" As the enemy repressed them with arms, they raided organs of military rule, police stations and substations and county offices and did away with enemies.

This struggle lasted for more than one month and a half. It was a patriotic struggle reflecting the urgent demands of the people. But it failed because of the brutal suppression of the US imperialists and their stooges and of the subversive activities of the US imperialists' hiring spies and factionalists who sneaked into its leadership.

Though, it was the first mass resistance struggle of the people which met the armed suppression of the US troops after liberation. It exposed the US imperialists' aggressive and predatory nature, dealt a heavy blow at their colonial enslavement policy and showed the world that the Korean

people did not want to be enslaved by the foreign aggressors but were fighting to build a new democratic state in their liberated land.

Many years have passed since then. Today the US imperialists have turned south Korea into their military base for aggression and follow the policy of colonial enslavement, wantonly violating national sovereignty.

They completely withdrew even the nominal "troop pullout plan" and are continuously bringing into south Korea weapons of mass destruction including nuclear weapons and military equipment. They are also actively supporting the fascist regime brutally suppressing the south Korean people fighting for social democracy and the country's reunification.

The Chon Du Hwan puppet clique are fascist tyrants who usurped "power" with the backing of their masters and cruelly killed several thousand people only in a few days in May last year and drowned Kwangju in a pool of blood. They have offered south Korea to the US imperialists as their permanent military base and are intensifying the fascist suppression of the people.

The south Korean people, tempered and awakened through their protracted struggle, are sure to put an end to the colonial enslavement policy of US imperialism and the traitorous policy of the Chon Du Hwan puppet clique and regain national sovereignty and dignity.

Chang Bo Hun



The Kwangju Popular Uprising against the Chon Du Hwan military fascist clique

COMMENT

What Are Forgers of History After?

A slanderous anti-communist film *Inchon* produced by the US imperialists and reactionaries is now on show in the United States. This film deals with the Korean war and describes the US imperialists, the aggressors who started the war, as the "apostle of liberty" and slanders our people who fought a just war against the armed aggression of the US imperialists and the puppet clique for the freedom and independence of their country.

It conceals the thrice-cursed atrocities committed by the US imperialist aggressors in the war and gives distorted pictures of the Korean People's Army, the just liberation armed forces and the army for the people. It even extols to the skies a homicidal general and war criminal.

Its script writer is an American ultra-rightist reactionary writer of the trigger-happy film "Green Beret" heaping praise on the special corps of the US imperialist aggressor army which gained notoriety for suppressing the national-liberation struggle of the oppressed people.

The agent of this film is the "Unification Church." This makes this film's reactionary nature clearer.

The "International Anti-Communist League" joined the production of the film. It is a twin organization of the "Unification Church." This "church" and its conspirators furnished colossal funds for film production. With the funds a bogus company called "One Way Pro" in Los Angeles produced the film under a contract with the Japanese film company "Toho." American "experts" not only wrote its script but also played a leading role in direction and cutting.

The US Defence Department and the south Korean puppet clique actively ensured its shooting.

All this exposes that the initiator of the production of this anti-communist film is none other than US imperialism and its zealous conspirator is the south Korean puppet clique and that the Japanese reactionaries played an important role in it.

They perpetrated a shameless act of dis-

torting the actual facts of the Korean war and forging history through this anti-communist film. By so doing they tried in vain to whitewash their arch crimes committed against the Korean people.

The producers of the reactionary film took great pains to make it appear as if we started the aggressive war, which was unleashed in Korea by the US imperialists on June 25, 1950.

It is said that the film begins with the scene of the "heavily-armed north Korean forces" making a "surprise attack" on the "poorly-equipped south Korean and US troops." This is a complete distortion of history.

Then we have a question to ask the producers of *Inchon*. If the US and the south Korean puppet troops came under the "surprise attack" in a "poorly-armed and defenseless state", was the testimony of the Chief of the ECA office in Korea a lie, the testimony he gave at the House Appropriations Committee in May, 1950 just before the start of the war in Korea? In his testimony he said thus: The men and officers of the south Korean army equipped and trained by Americans wound up preparations and are ready to start war at any moment.

The US imperialists, who had already concluded the "south Korea-US military agreement" in 1948 and had been on the rampage for the expansion of military installations and the reinforcement of aggressive armed forces in south Korea, shipped into south Korea various weapons and war materials worth several hundred million dollars in 1949 alone as part of their war preparations and armed the south Korean puppet army in a big way, and committed provocative acts and armed attacks against our Republic as many as 2,517 times in the areas along the 38th parallel. How should we consider this fact?

The US imperialists unleashed the aggressive war in Korea. This is fully disclosed to the world by a large number of secret documents obtained from the secret archives of Syngman Rhee when Seoul was liberated, statements of the leading figures of the Syngman Rhee puppet government and the confessions of the US imperialist war criminals as well as the

fact that they had committed armed invasions against the northern half of the Republic before the war.

In summer, 1950 the US imperialist warmongers flew into Tokyo and Seoul to have confabs for war provocation. The notorious warmonger Dulles who came to south Korea as a special envoy of US President Truman inspected the area along the 38th parallel on June 18 for a final checkup of the "northward expedition plan". Then he instructed the puppets: "The time has come. Attack north Korea along with the counter-propaganda that north Korea had invaded south Korea first". This is too well known to the world.

The ridiculous falsity of the reactionary film finds concentric expression in the fact that it represents the US imperialist aggression troops which committed all sorts of atrocities against the Korean people in the war as a "savior" and "defender of freedom".

It is widely known to the world that the US imperialist aggressors had arrested, imprisoned and killed innocent inhabitants at random from the moment they set foot on south Korean soil, and in particular they perpetrated the thrice-cursed massacre all over the country when they temporarily occupied areas of the northern half of the Republic during the Korean war.

"Don't let your hands tremble even when those who appear before you are children or old people. Kill them! In doing so you will be saving yourselves from catastrophe and fulfilling your duty as the soldiers of the UN Forces."

This was an order from the commander of the US 8th Army to his soldiers dispatched to the Korean front.

The bloodthirsty US imperialist aggressors, wherever they went, committed all sorts of atrocities so cruel as to make even the beasts turn away their faces: they murdered our people, be it an infant or the aged, by shooting, beating and burning and slew them by tearing off limbs, skinning off heads and bodies, nailing foreheads, scooping out eyeballs, gouging out breasts and cutting off tongues.

These barbarians of the 20th century murdered over 35,000 people in Sinchon County, Hwanghae Province alone, in only 45 days under the command of the commander of the occupation troops of this area. This was a quarter of the entire population of this county.

The US imperialist cutthroats committed numberless atrocious massacres in south Korea while fleeing south in face of the counter-offensive of the Korean People's Army. According to a UP report dated September 15, 1951, the number of the south Korean inhabitants killed by the US imperialists and the Syngman Rhee clique amounted to one million.

The US imperialist aggressors' massacre during the Korean war was the most brutal and largest one in its scale.

Hence, a French paper wrote: "The largest atrocity of the 20th century was committed by the US army in Korea."

The US imperialists fully disclosed themselves before the world as the malicious destroyer of civilization and morality of mankind and as the ferocious enemy of justice and humanism in the Korean war.

As the US imperialists attempted to conceal their brutal nature with the olive of the UN in the last Korean war, the producers of the film try to veil the true nature of the US imperialists as the vicious war criminal and homicidal robber with the bluish purple-tinged muffle of "messiah of freedom". However, the shameful and criminal deeds of the US imperialists will never be erased off history.

The producers of the film went the length of praising MacArthur, the ringleader of the Korean war, heinous war criminal and defeated general, for his valor for the "freedom", distorting the stark facts of history.

However they might distort the historical facts, they cannot deny the fact that MacArthur was the author of war atrocity who directly commanded the "homicidal operation" against the Korean people and the homicidal general who ordered the US airmen to kill everything moving and bomb not only the military facilities but the chimneys of private houses and plotted to drop atomic bomb on the Korean people.

The producers of the film should clearly know that the distortion of history will be an indelible shame, as well as a cursed crime not only today but in future.

Today the US imperialists, looking for an outlet from the serious political and economic crisis, are desperately stepping up the expansion of armaments and new war preparations, clinging to the naked policy of "strength" under the aggressive motto, "mightiest United States".

Especially, the US imperialists direct the spearhead of aggression to the Korean peninsula and the northeast Asia and step up war preparations there, augmenting the aggressive armed forces.

Needless to say, this reactionary film is a product of the war policy of the United States, especially their strategy toward Korea. The war preparations of the imperialists are always accompanied by their feverish war agitation to justify them. The film beautifies the US imperialists, heinous igniter of the Korean aggressive war over 30 years ago. This patently shows that the United States has the vicious aggressive ambition and new war scheme toward Korea.

Today, history is going to repeat itself by the US imperialists.

Owing to the US imperialists' new war preparations south Korea has turned into a seat of new war and there is a constant danger of war breaking out at any time in the Korean peninsula.

In this situation the joint US-south Korea anti-communist film distorting the truth of the Korean war came. Their aim is too clear. They try to divert the people's attention from their military expansion and new war preparations in south Korea and its vicinity, and thereby legalize their criminal plot.

The US imperialists and their stooges are propagandizing the so-called "threat from

the north." But the peace-loving people all over the world never believe in this theory, and show deep sympathy and active support to the sincere efforts of the Korean people for peace in Korea and her independent and peaceful reunification.

The film is full of falsity serving for the policy of the US imperialist war maniacs, especially the criminal aim of carrying into practice their design to start another Korean war. The production of such a film is a challenge to the Asian and world people struggling for justice, progress and peace and a provocation against human conscience. By producing such a reactionary film distorting history the US imperialists disclosed to the world their aggressive and warlike nature and their political and moral inferiority. The south Korean puppet clique fully revealed its ugly colours of a war servant seeking to kindle a fratricidal war again as the faithful executor of the US imperialists' Korean policy by joining their masters in the manufacture of the film against the Korean people and our Republic.

The Korean people and the peace-lovers and truth-valuing honest-minded people of the world denounce indignantly the film full of malicious intent against our Republic and falsity and demand stopping its screening.

This film will serve as one more material exposing their aggressive crimes, contrary to the wish of its producers.



Warmonger Dulles finally examines the "plan for northward expedition" on the 38th parallel



Sinchon County people cruelly killed by the US imperialist aggressor troops

“Murderous Tax” in South Korea

Recently I met with Li, an old friend of mine, at the Songdan Rest Home. In south Korea he had been a day labourer living opposite our house across a road.

I saw him for the first time after scores of years of separation. So we were very glad. But it was momentary. His story about our native place was too sad.

Some of my old villagers died of hunger, others suffer from diseases and still others are in prison. Most tragic was my childhood friend called “Porter Pak” who sold his eyeball to pay tax. His story was too painful to hear.

The respected and beloved leader President Kim Il Sung said:

“The people have been totally impoverished. Nevertheless, south Korea’s rulers are exacting increasing taxes from the working people to cover their huge military expenditures.”

My native place in the suburbs of Seoul was good to live in, but now it is a “beggars’ village”.

Poor villagers suffer from hunger and disease and are saddled with unbearably heavy taxes.

Taxes count 160 kinds and if miscellaneous ones are added, as many as over 360 kinds. There are even “garbage tax,” “fence tax,” “stake tax,” etc.

In a publication I read that the Japanese including sucklings pay 137,000 *yen* of tax every year per head of population and the British working people pay a half of their

incomes and the working Americans 40 per cent of their incomes for taxes and cursed such society. But south Korea far surpasses them.

Now workers hardly keep body and soul together with the starvation wage less than a quarter of the minimum cost of living (390,000 *won* as of December 1980). But they have to pay 90,000 *won* of tax a month. So people like “Porter Pak” cannot pay the taxes with all their earnings and at the year end streets are full of cries. My old friend “Porter Pak” sold his eyeball to pay taxes of 800,000 *won*.

I barely calmed down myself and asked Li how he came to the north for a new life from the south under the enemy’s jackboots. He was no better than “Porter Pak.” He also left his native village and even lost his father on account of taxes.

To exact much more money out of people, the puppet clique impose taxes upon each member of a family irrespective of their solvency, and add “defence tax” and other taxes to all taxes.

One day he protested against the authorities that levied heavy taxes on the poor people. They even imposed fines much more than taxes on him under the pretext of “insult” to tax and of “violation of regulations” and he had to pay taxes and fines.

He left his native village and went to Japan with a vague hope of finding a way of life. He found a job and made up his mind to take his father to Japan, when he heard a sad news that his father had committed suicide because of taxes. Later, he came to

the northern half of the Republic.

His story was really tearful. This is not confined to my home village alone. The whole of south Korea is a living hell.

The Chon Du Hwan military fascist clique are exacting increasing taxes from the people for war preparations.

This year they impose upon the people 8,165,000 million *won* of taxes (1,060,000 *won* for each household) or five times those in 1975 when “Porter Pak” sold his eyeball and an increase of 2,804,000 million *won*—five times those in 1971—over those in 1978 when Li’s father killed himself.

A south Korean radio said that 92.3 per cent of the budgetary revenue of the puppet government came from taxes paid by the population, as against Japan’s 64 per cent and Taiwan’s 74 per cent.

In south Korea tax is precisely a “life-depriving tax,” a “murderous tax.”

This is why more and more people commit suicide in south Korea. As a result of the anti-popular taxation by the puppet clique, more than 40,000 people committed suicide and many people became crippled like “Porter Pak” in the past ten years.

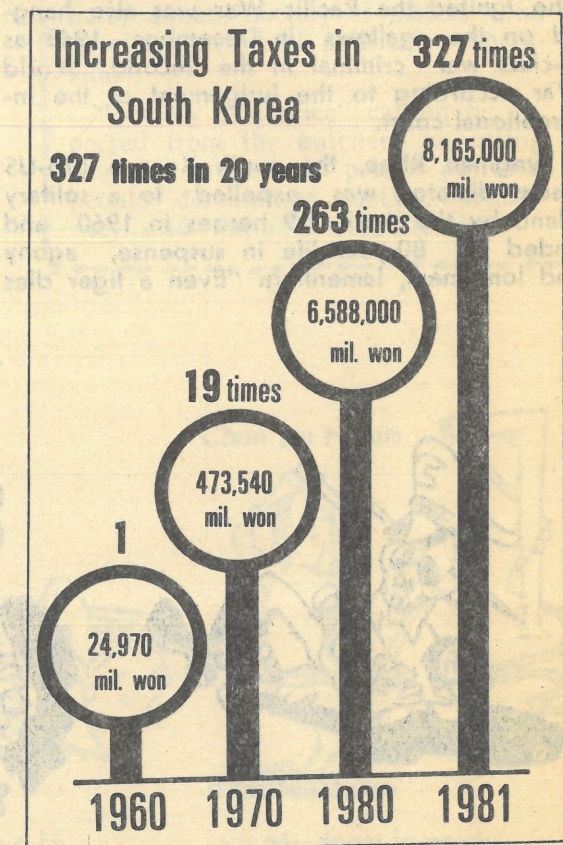
In the northern half of the Republic taxation was completely abolished for the first time in the world and all people can enjoy a happy life to their hearts’ content, but south Korea, one half of this land, turned into a “tax hell” and its people are most miserable in the world as the Hongkong “Business International” says, and living is a torture for them.

In the northern half everything serves the people and we get more additional benefits from the state than our living allowance and have pleasant holidays at rest home at state expense. But my blind friend must be wandering about on an empty stomach without destination, led by his little daughter. This thought rends my heart.

The sad reality of south Korea is an inevitable outcome of the anti-popular rule. As long as such a devilish homicide as Chon Du Hwan who committed the Kwangju massacre remains in power there will be the second and third massacre.

The day comes after night. The day will surely come when the military fascist rule will be overthrown and a genuine democratic government be established and south Korean brothers will live happily with us.

Kim Ryong Su



End of Fascist Dictators

No fascist dictators have ever died a natural life.

They, without exception, have been severely punished by people or ended their life in utter despair.

Hitler unleashed the Second World War and drowned hundreds of millions of people in a pool of blood. In April 1945 he made desperate efforts to save his doom like a wolf in a cage. But he could not save his skin and committed suicide in his den in the end. Mussolini was captured by Italian partisans while he was fleeing from Milan in April 1945 and hanged on an electric pole on the roadside. Notorious war maniac Tojo who ignited the Pacific War was also hanged on the gallows in December 1948 as A-class war criminal in the Second World War according to the judgement of the international court.

Syngman Rhee, the south Korean pro-US fascist dictator, was expelled to a solitary island by the April 19 heroes in 1960 and ended his 80-year life in suspense, agony and loneliness, lamenting: "Even a tiger dies

in its den...." Pak Jung Hi, the worst fascist of south Korea, turned it into a "grave of democracy," the "largest prison in the world" during 18 years of his "Yusin" dictatorship and was shot by his confidant at the dining room of the "KCIA," the mainstay of his "Yusin" dictatorship, in October 1979.

History shows that fascists who violated the independence of man and went against the trend of the times were all the dross of mankind and committed indelible crimes.

The traitor Chon Du Hwan surpasses all fascist dictators in history in ferocity, brutality, craftiness and shamelessness. His end, too, cannot be otherwise. After the death of the former dictator, Chon Du Hwan turned south Korea into a prison without bars, a desolate grave of democracy and civil rights and a venue of genocide by force and machinations.

In order to satisfy his lust for power the villain arrested, imprisoned and killed patriots and political opponents and made south Korea a huge military prison binding people hand and foot with over 5,000 fascist laws.

The south Korean people have now become the "dumb who can speak," the "blind who can see," and the "deaf who can hear."

Chon Du Hwan is an all-time butcher who dyed the whole of south Korea with the blood of his fellow countrymen.

As is widely known to the world, he killed over 5,000 peaceful citizens and lightly and heavily injured more than 14,000 people, who were demonstrating for justice and democracy, in only a few days in Kwangju in May last year.

Human history keeps a record of fascists who threw other peoples into war horrors for world domination. But it does not know yet such a devilish homicide as the traitor Chon Du Hwan who killed thousands of his fellow countrymen at once to meet his lust for power.

That is why the Korean people and the world people are indignantly crying: "Chon Du Hwan is a cruel fascist tyrant who puts Hitler and Mussolini to shame"; "Bring the devilish homicide Chon Du Hwan to the international court!"; "Dismember Chon Du Hwan!"

The cutthroat Chon Du Hwan is already condemned by history for his horrible crime of having killed so many people. His career as an intelligence officer, his disposition as a fascist terrorist or his master's patronage will never be able to save his doom. He will meet a more miserable end than his predecessors.

Choe Chun Il

SHORT COMMENT

Butcher's Shackle "Modernization Plan"

Once the cutthroat south Korean puppets imported police clubs and tear bombs, inciting the indignation and sneer of people at home and abroad.

Recently the Chon Du Hwan military fascist clique worked out a wonderful "plan" of modernizing shackles, focusing public attention.

According to them, they will replace the shackles for the prisoners with the modern ones. And they already allotted money out of their "budgetary expenditure" for the "plan."

This clearly shows why they clamour about "society of justice" and "society devoid of political suppression".

"Society of justice" cannot be expected from the butchers importing shackles to keep in prison patriotic people demanding justice, democracy and national reunification.



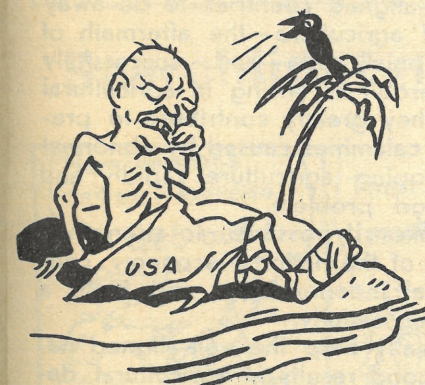
Hitler



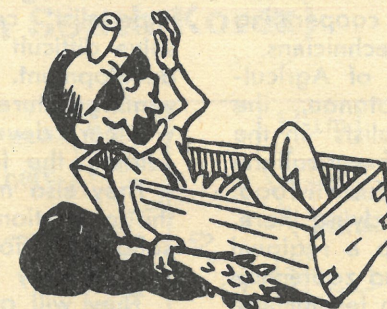
Mussolini



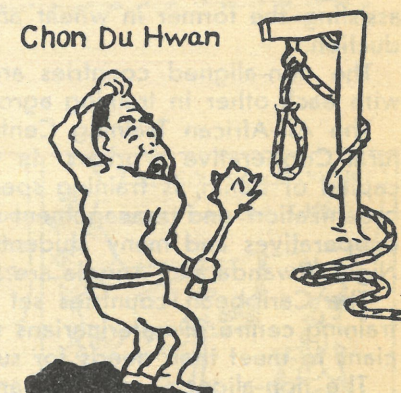
Tojo



Syngman Rhee



Pak Jung Hi



My turn is next---



Independence, Friendship and Peace

Close Cooperation and Exchange in Agriculture

—In Non-Aligned Nations—

The great leader President Kim Il Sung said: "Non-aligned countries should not only firmly unite politically but also closely cooperate economically."

Today many countries are suffering a food crisis due to crop failure caused by abnormal weather. Taking advantage of this, the imperialists are using food as a lever for domination and political pressure.

Therefore, the non-aligned countries set agricultural development as an important task for building a new society and are strengthening cooperation and exchange in this sphere, because they are weak in the scientific-technical and production foundations of agriculture as a result of colonial rule.

Recently agricultural ministers of Malaysia, Singapore and other Southeast Asian countries discussed the problem of cooperation in agriculture and decided to set up an agricultural development centre to increase agricultural production.

According to an agreement on cooperation in agriculture Bangladesh is helping Pakistan in sugar cane production and the latter is assisting the former in wheat and cotton production.

The non-aligned countries are cooperating with each other in training agro-technicians.

The All-African Training Centre of Agricultural Cooperative Workers in Cotonou, the capital of Benin, is training specialists in the organization and management of agricultural cooperatives and many students from Togo, Niger, Rwanda and Angola are studying there.

The Caribbean countries set up a regional training centre of veterinarians and zootechnicians to meet their needs for such technicians.

The non-aligned countries are closely cooperating with each other in nature-remaking work to prevent natural calamities.

Agricultural ministers of Algeria, Libya,

Mauritania, Mali and other countries met in Libya to discuss the problem of developing agriculture in arid and desert regions and take relevant measures.

The governments of India and Nepal agreed to cut canals to irrigate over 17,000 hectares of dry lands along the borders of the two countries.

The conference of member nations of the Kagera Joint Administration and Development Organization held in Burundi last year adopted a number of measures to effectively use the river.

The international seminar on "combat with natural calamities in southern Asia" held in New Delhi, India decided to jointly fight with flood, drought, storm, monsoon and other natural calamities and take all-round measures to carry out nature-remaking projects to provide against them.

The non-aligned nations conclude multilateral and bilateral agreements and discuss a number of problems for agricultural development and jointly settle them.

Cooperation and exchange in agriculture enable the non-aligned countries to do away with the lag of agriculture—the aftermath of imperialist colonial rule—and successfully solve difficult problems arising in agricultural development. They greatly contribute to preventing natural calamities caused by abnormal weather, developing agriculture rapidly and settling the food problem.

They also make it possible to strengthen the foundations of the national economy, consolidate national independence and build a new society successfully.

They will greatly help the non-aligned nations to gain good results in agricultural development.

Chang Bo Il

National Holiday of Lesotho People

On October 4, 15 years ago, the Lesotho people ended colonial rule and won national independence through their long, resolute struggle.

It was a historic event which paved a highroad for them to build a new worthy life.

Our people send warm congratulations to the Lesotho people greeting their national holiday.

For 15 years since independence the Lesotho people have made many achievements in their struggle to build a new life, frustrating all subversive acts of the imperialists, colonialists and racists and consolidating national independence.

This mountainous country is directing great efforts to the development of agriculture with the main stress on animal husbandry effectively using its natural and economic conditions.

It has over 1,600,000 sheep, 900,000 goats, 510,000 cattle and 120,000 horses.

It is developing the mining industry and laying the foundation of the national industry, tapping natural resources.

At the time of independence it had only a few small factories. But now it has over 50 factories.

New successes have been attained in national education.

Externally the government of Lesotho follows the non-alignment policy and strives to develop the friendly and cooperative relations with the socialist countries and the world progressive people.

The Korean people heartily rejoice over the achievements made by the Lesotho people in the building of a new life and send firm solidarity to their just struggle.

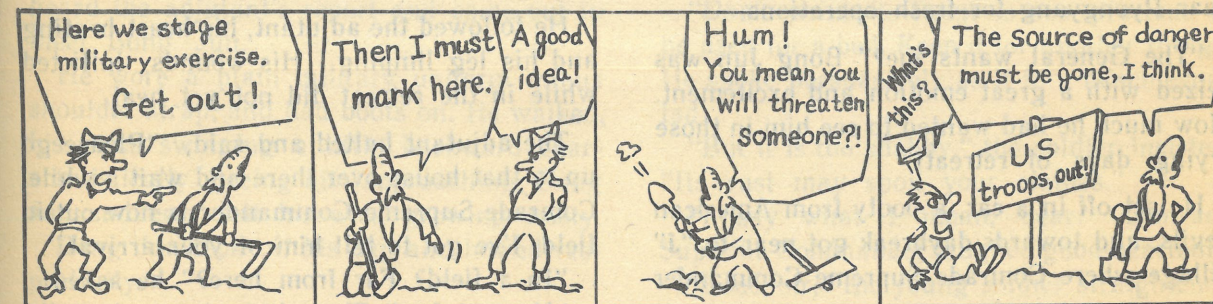
The friendly and cooperative relations are developing well between Korea and Lesotho in conformity with their common interests. The establishment of diplomatic relations between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Kingdom of Lesotho in 1980 marked a milestone in raising the friendly and cooperative relations between the two peoples to new heights.

The government and people of Lesotho extend support and sympathy to our people in their struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

Our people will, as ever, go ahead shoulder to shoulder with them in the struggle for the common cause of independence against imperialism.

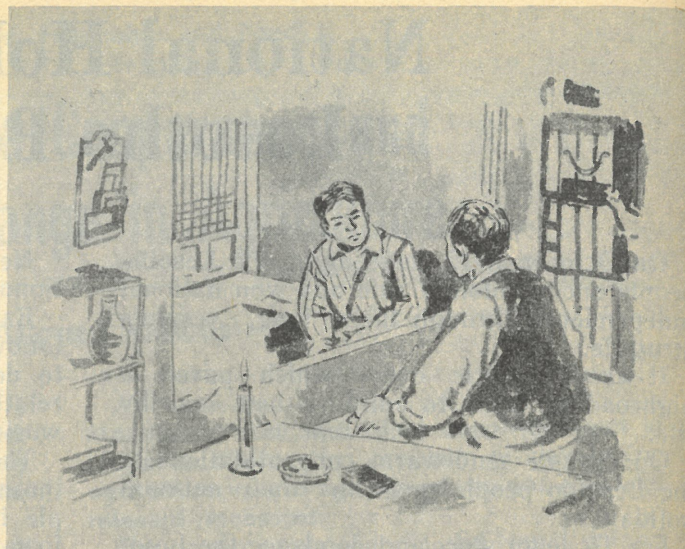
Chang Su Bong

Searchlight (In South Korea)



Burning Sun

By Om Dan Ung



It was early in December 1950 that a people's guerrilla detachment led by Kim Bong Jun, Chairman of "K" County People's Committee, liberated their county in cooperation with People's Army soldiers on the readvance.

Before he set himself in his office room in the county, Bong Jun was informed that General Kim Il Sung wanted to see him.

Comrade Supreme Commander had mapped out the historic third-stage operation plan, drove in a breath the US imperialist aggressors who had intruded deeply into the northern half of the Republic out to the southern side of the Rimjin River and moved his command post from Kosanjin to a place near Pyongyang for fresh operations.

"The General wants me?" Bong Jun was seized with a great emotion and excitement. How much he had wanted to see him in those trying days of retreat!

He set off in a car, a booty from American devils, and towards daybreak got near to "J" village where Comrade Supreme Commander was.

The roadsides were littered with fragments of battered enemy guns and tanks, and in the fields there were scattered rice sheaves and vegetables abandoned during the enemy occupation.

His car passed the "J" village and got to the valley in which was the command post of the Supreme Commander. A stream in the valley was thickly covered with ice and on a hill across it were seen four or five straw-thatched houses standing apart from each other.

When he got out of the car and passed a sentry post a young adjutant came out to take him to the quarters of Comrade Supreme Commander.

He followed the adjutant, his heart beating and his leg limping. His wounds inflicted while in the retreat did not yet heal.

The adjutant halted and said, "Please go up to that house over there and wait a while. Comrade Supreme Commander is now out in field. I've got to tell him of your arrival."

"In a field? Far from here?" he asked.

"No, not far." The adjutant gazed at the

face of Bong Jun who stood in doubts, and indicated a place with his eye.

Bong Jun followed his eye and noticed about half a dozen of soldiers in a field not so far away, who seemed doing something, crouching there.

The adjutant who was about to leave stopped short and said, "We moved to here last night. Comrade Supreme Commander cleaned the courtyard early this morning and found them—the sparsely scattered apple saplings over there. It worried him and he said, 'We would have them frostbitten if we don't cover them with rice straws against the unusual cold of this winter'. When he spotted the cabbage leaves littered about in the field, he said, 'Anti-Japanese guerrillas would use the leftover greens as food, making them a good stuff of *kimchi* (Korean pickle). Now people are going through crucial hardships in the war, so we must lighten their burden as much as possible.' Then he went out to the field with sheaves of straw in his hands, followed by the soldiers."

The adjutant stopped here as if afraid of being delayed and hurried away.

Bong Jun now glanced around him and noticed the saplings of apple trees sparsely standing on the ridged plot and ungleaned cabbages, as small as sow thistle, which froze on the ground. To his amaze cabbage was downtrodden under his feet!

He felt ashamed and made careful steps over furrows towards the place where Comrade Supreme Commander was.

The General who had been covering saplings with straw, stopped his work as he heard the adjutant's report and came out to meet Bong Jun.

He wore a plain military uniform minus shoulder strap, and had boots on. He walked, his arms swinging a little backward characteristically. Seeing him approaching, Bong Jun suddenly felt his eyes growing misty.

Bong Jun took off his cap and bowed respectfully.

"You must have had a trouble coming here.

Why, my hands got spoiled," said the General, showing his palms, and smiled. His smile was warm, and to Bong Jun it was felt like a benevolent spring sunlight melting the frozen earth.

"You must have been up all night. Let's get into the house. By the way, how are your wounds?"

"Never mind, sir. I'm alright now."

Bong Jun followed him, picking his steps all along carefully, so as not to tread frozen cabbages again.

The General asked him about this or that, yet Bong Jun was so much excited that he could not answer properly.

In the front yard of a straw-thatched house soldiers and officers were bustling about to prepare a room for Comrade Supreme Commander. Some were sawing and others coating the walls.

Comrade Supreme Commander halted, calling the adjutant and told him to let them have a rest, saying that they needed not to take much trouble building the command post as they would not stay long there.

He saw a young soldier painting a rusty iron bedstead.

"What's it?" he asked.

The lovely-faced soldier who appeared to be 16 or 17 years old replied, "White paint, sir."

"Paint? Where have you got it?"

"Your bedstead looks much shabby.... So, I've got some paint when I've been to town." The soldier boastfully replied straightening his body, with a painting brush still in his hand.

"Don't paint it. Paint is too precious to be used for a bed. Keep it for another thing." He spoke persuasively as if to a mischievous lad.

"But it is too shabby," the soldier insisted. "Its rust may spoil your clothes."

"I say what I mean, dear." Comrade Supreme Commander laughed good-heartedly.

"I see, sir," the young soldier straightened up. But a wistful look still lingered on his

face.

The General sighed with a touch of sympathy for the crestfallen soldier.

"I can understand what you're feeling. But you must think of how the people are faring now. They lost their houses in air raids and sleep in dugouts. Then, can I have a white-painted bed since I'm Supreme Commander? You think I shall sleep in peace of mind? When people eat boiled millet we should also eat it, and if they sleep outside we should do so, shouldn't we?"

"I see," the little soldier replied lively and drawing back his shoulders, stood at attention.

Comrade Supreme Commander was now glad and turned his glance to Bong Jun standing by him. Bong Jun, his eyes cast down, was staring at the bedstead. He was seized with a pang and could hardly raise his misty eyes.

Comrade Supreme Commander took Bong Jun to his room and told him to have a chat until breakfast and explained first why he had called him.

"On my way to here I saw people having a rough time after enemy atrocities. My heart is rending at their sight. We have to put their life in order before anything else. The Cabinet is going to discuss this problem to take measures. So, I want to have a talk with you to have a better grip on the actual conditions."

While speaking like this, his face, which used to be beaming with smile, now clouded with worry and then flushed with firm determination.

He minutely asked about the numbers of war orphans in the county, the food supply for the inhabitants, the conditions of patients and war-sufferers, jotting down something in his pocketbook or talking over measures for them. Then suddenly he mentioned the name of an old man who had troubled him when he had once visited the county and asked what had become of him during the retreat.

"Do you mean old Han In Gyu?" Instantly a violent gust of emotion caught Bong Jun. Answering the leader's question, he began to talk about what he had experienced during the retreat.

* * *

In October 1950, the county guerrilla detachment led by Bong Jun surprised US troops who had been occupying the "R" sub-county seat. It was returning to its base after the successful attack when an unexpected mishap befell it.

The blue veil of dusk was gathering and the detachment was making its way along a highway as planned beforehand. Just as it turned a bend around a mountain it ran head-on, just within a hand-reaching distance, against a mechanized unit of regiment size of US imperialist aggressor troops.

Ear-splitting gun shots burst out and sharp volleys tore through the air, honeycombing the earth.

The guerrillas hastily scattered and sought shelter at the mountain foot. But they had no time to take their positions, so exchanged fires with the enemy offhand. Bong Jun then ordered them to retreat and covered it by himself fighting till the moment his bullets were exhausted and....

When he came to his senses later, it was pitch-dark all around him. The sky was starry. Seeing the stars he took them first for a host of fireflies flitting about together. It took him some time to realize that they were constellations in the sky.

The call of a cuckoo was heard from nowhere. A gust of breeze rose and blew through the rustling leaves of trees.

"Why am I lying here alone in this deep forest?" he asked himself. He racked his blurred memories. Gradually he remembered everything—the encounter with the enemy, his injury and swoon.

He grimaced and groaned. He felt a cutting ache in his left side injured by a shell splinter. And his right leg pierced by a bullet, as heavy as a log, defied all his attempts

to move. His clothes stained with blood and sweats, now dried up, were as stiff as leather and felt rough on the skin like an armour.

"Damn it! What became of my comrades?" He breathed out heavily and recalled the brush he had had with the enemy at dusk. All of a sudden he caught his breath; the black night was brightened up and roars of engines reached him. The lights grew brighter and illumined the whole place around him like the daytime. By now he knew that the place he was lying in was not a forest but a maize plot by the roadside. As the lights grew brighter and diminished, the motor whirs got louder and died away. The enemy motor squadrons came and went one after another without letup. He was all attention at the thought that he was lying in a maize field only 10 metres or so away from the highway. He fumbled for the revolver in his belt and sighed with relief at the cold touch. Whirs and lights gradually died away and stillness reigned again. He set out in action.

He made up his mind to get out of the place before daybreak and go to his comrades.

He got hold of maize stems with both hands trying to stand on his unwounded leg, but tumbled down, with the stems broken. He lay on furrows, motionless for a while. The wounds tortured him, almost suffocating him. He felt blue at the stark fact that he could not budge an inch without a helping hand. He, a born tough guy, had been a stranger to pessimism till this day he became 40 years old. A minute and he lashed his own weakness, giving a thought to the heavy responsibility devolving on him Chairman of the County People's Committee to whose care tens of thousands of county inhabitants entrusted their destiny.

He crept along inch by inch, supporting his body with two hands and kicking the ground with the unwounded leg. How long did he creep that way?... He was now crawling on in a deep valley. To keep to the right direction, he gazed up to the sky from time to time to see the Great Bear.

The sky looked like a large, blue river, with stars twinkling in it. Each time he moved his body forward, stars seemed to do so. In the pitch-dark valley a small light came in sight. It looked like the glow of a firefly at first, then like a small star which had fallen on the earth. It twinkled solitarily. "But it does not move. A mountain hut?" A doubt occurred to him at a second thought. Anyway if there is a light, there may be a house, there may be dwellers, he thought. He crept in the direction of the spot. The glow of firefly now grew as large as a hand mirror and then the full moon. It was a light shedding through a window.

What kind of house is it in this deep forest? Staring at it, he gathered breath with his back leaned against a big tree stump.

All at once a dog started barking, more noisily as time passed.

He cast a strained glance to the lighted window, with his hand on the holster of revolver.

I've strayed into a wrong direction? He asked himself. He could not tell where he was now. And it occurred to him that he was not on the way to the Cholgol valley, his destination where his guerrillas were, but went astray. He remembered that there had not been a solitary house like that at the entrance to the valley.

Now he became aware of his hallucination. The noisy bark of the dog awoke him from illusion.

He strained his eyes again and piercingly looked into the darkness. He realized now that he was not in a forest but in an orchard and at that he was on the threshold of old Han In Gyu's, the owner of the orchard.

The two at feud encounter face to face with each other on a log bridge!—he muttered with a wry smile at the irony of fate. Am I destined to come all this way only to meet the bastard? He was lost in deep thoughts, and watched the bright window, sitting up against the stump of an apple tree in the darkness. (To be continued)



DO YOU KNOW?



Bone Flute and Bronze Bell

The great leader President Kim Il Sung said:
"Our nation is a diligent nation with tender sentiments, unusual talents and strong will. Our nation has a long history and cultural tradition."

Our people, blessed with aesthetic senses and distinguished talents, started to make musical instruments to enjoy their optimistic life already thousands of years ago.

Korean Central History Museum displays bone flute and bronze bell, musical instruments of that time.

Remains of the time three thousand and hundreds of years ago were unearthed in lots in Sopohang-dong, Kulpo-ri, Unggi County, and Chodo, Rajin City, of North Hamgyong Province. Bone flute and bronze bell were also discovered there.

BONE FLUTE

This flute is made of the bone of a bird's

leg whose two ends are chopped off.

It is 18 centimetres long and 10-15 millimetres across.

It has curved ends.

It has 13 holes which range from 3 to 4.5 millimetres in diameter.

The holes are at intervals of 7-10 millimetres and their size and the distances between them are not the same.

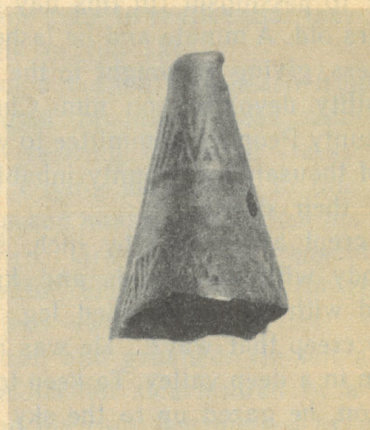
So the flute can produce various tones, high and low.

It is one of the oldest musical instruments in the world, hence a valuable national treasure.

The flute shows that our people are a nation of high artistry and enjoyed lyric life from ancient times.

BRONZE BELL

It is an instrument, conical-tube-shaped,



Sundial Angbuilgu

From ancient times sundials were used in our country to know the time of a day by the shadow of the sun.

The typical one of this kind is *Angbuilgu*.

According to a historical record, two sundials of this kind were installed in 1434 on the Hyejong Bridge and the ancestral temple of the royal family in Seoul.

The sundial is made so as to show the time of day by the position of the shadow of a gnomon cast by the sun on the graduated inner surface of a hemisphere.

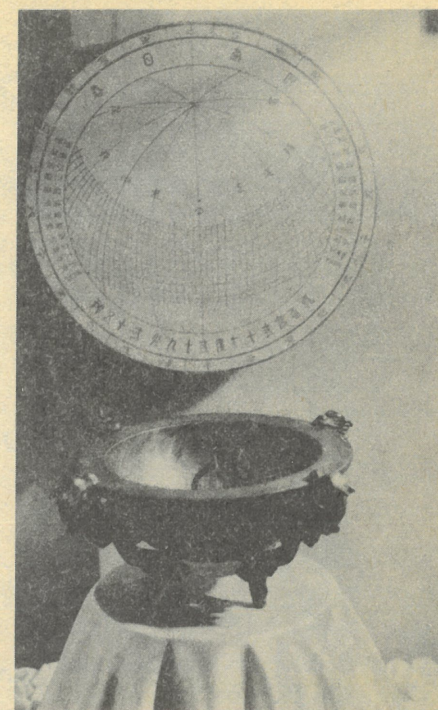
Twelve vertical graduations indicate the time and 24 horizontal ones the 24 solar terms.

The top of the timepiece, that is, the section of the hemisphere, is level and its edges are marked with the names of the 24 solar terms.

The gnomon stands facing due north and the tip of its shadow cast by the sun on the inner surface of the hemisphere indicates the time and seasons.

This sundial had many merits other sundials had not. For instance, variation of time according to seasons was indicated on some vertical graduations which were marked at regular intervals. And seasons were correctly indicated on some horizontal graduations despite different hours in a day.

This sundial is now kept at the Korean



Central History Museum.

Many sundials of other kinds were also made and used in the first half of the 15th century.

All these sundials bear eloquent testimony to the fact that our country attained a high level in the development of science and technology including astronomy in the 15th

century.

which has the narrow neck and flaring mouth and is rung by the strikes of a tongue.

It produces lingering and rhythmical sounds echoing far and wide because of its flaring mouth.

It measures 7 centimetres high.

Its outer surface bears serrate patterns engraved in good harmony. These patterns

are embossed in the upper and lower parts of the bell like girdles.

The bell bears testimony to the fact that our ancestors had a profound knowledge of tone and rhythm.

It also shows the high standard in bronze casting that time.

LEGEND

Eight Fairies of

Mt. Kumgang-san

Once upon a time there lived an honest boy with his old mother in Okryu Valley of world-famous Mt. Kumgang-san. He was a woodcutter. So, villagers called him Cho Bu (woodcutter).

One day, after he cut a load of wood, Cho Bu was cooling his sweat in the caressing mountain breeze. Then a young deer burst out of a bush. Blood was dripping from its foreleg and its eyes were seized with fear. Evidently it was chased by someone. It pleaded, "Please help me! A hunter is after me...." It was true. He could see a hunter coming nearer crying.

Cho Bu hid it under a growth of vine and stood his A-frame over it. Presently the hunter came and asked him, "Hello, young man. Didn't you see a deer?" He pointed his finger in a wrong direction. And the hunter went away in that direction. When he went out of sight, Cho Bu applied resin to the wound of the deer and dressed it with the skin of bushclover.

The deer thanked him again and again and disappeared into the thickets.

That night Cho Bu dreamed a queer dream:

A white-haired old man came to him with that deer. "I'm the god of Mt. Kumgang-san," he said, "and I have come to you to say thanks for your kind help of my little son, the deer. Name whatever you wish, and I will realize it." Cho Bu replied, "Thank you, God. I am living quite happily in beautiful Mt. Kumgang-san. So I have nothing more to be desired. If any, it is to live here forever."

"You dearly love Mt. Kumgang-san. I am very glad of it," said the old man. "Then I will find you wife so that you can live forever in the mountain."

"I am poor and live in this out-of-the-way place at that. No girl will come to me. And I don't like to let other's beloved daughter

live a hard life with me. I would rather live alone with mother as ever."

"What a kind heart you have! Girls will readily be your wife as you have such a tender heart."

The mountain god told him, "There are eight pools called Paldam in Kuryong-yon Valley. The scenery is so beautiful and water is so clear that fairies come down to the pools to have a bath. While they are in the pools, conceal the clothes of a fairy and you can make her your wife and live happily."

Cho Bu awoke from the dream, when the sun was already up. He took breakfast and went out on woodcutting as usual. But the words of the god in the dream did not leave his mind. "Is it true?" he asked himself.

He made up his mind to go and see the pools to ascertain what the god had said.

Towards high noon he arrived at a place commanding the pools. The valley was clear and clean and calm. It was a real fairyland. And the eight pools were overhung by bright rainbow-coloured clouds.

He was so enchanted by the wonderful scenery that he lost count of time. Suddenly the whole valley became brighter and a beautiful rainbow bridge hung down from the sky. Now fairies who had bathed in the pools bustled about to go back to the heaven. He saw beautiful fairies for the first time.

Instantly occurred to him the words of the mountain god that he should conceal the clothes of one of the fairies. He was at a loss what to do and irresolutely sat down.

"They came down to delight in Mt. Kumgang-san. I should not stand in the way of a fairy for my happiness...." he thought and gave up his plan to conceal the clothes of a fairy.

The fairies were ascending the rainbow

bridge at the sound of a bell from the sky.

He stood up and went down the valley. He was a little sorry but not lonely.

He plodded down with an empty A-frame on his back. He felt as if somebody was following him, so he looked back time and again. But he could see none. "Strangel!" he shook his head. He felt again as if someone was following him as he crossed a small stream. He stopped short and looked back. He saw a young beautiful girl standing in the middle of the stream. She reddened to the temples.

He had never seen such a beautiful girl in his life.

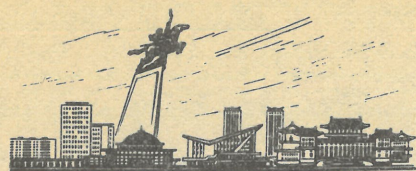
He addressed her, "Who are you?..."

She bowed politely and said in a gentle tone, "I take it a shame to reveal myself, I'm a fairy from the heaven. Somebody who knows the secret of the eight pools has concealed my wing-clothes so that I cannot return to the heaven. Please pity and help me."

He realized at once it was done by the deer.

The mountain god showed the woodcutter the golden view of the eight pools and found him such a beautiful fairy as his helpmate.

(To be continued)



Another Big Lock Gate to Be Built on Lower Taedong-gang River

Another big lock gate will be built on the lower Taedong-gang River, on the west coast of our country, according to the grand plan of the great leader.

This is a huge project which needs to stem the sea with a breakwater nearly eight kilometres long.

This new gate is of great significance in the development of the national economy and the improvement of the people's life.

It will enable enough irrigation water to be supplied to Nampo City and many counties of South Pyongan Province and North and South Hwanghae Provinces and to the paddyfields to be obtained by reclaiming tideland along the west coast.

It will greatly contribute to sea transport.

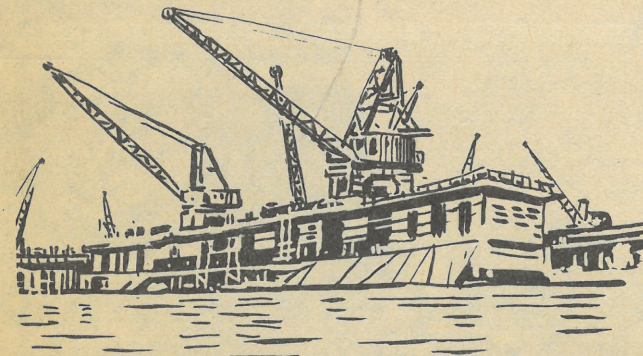
It will have a lock for letting big and small boats pass freely.

When piers are constructed on the Taedong-gang River cargo boat service will be available at any place on the riverside and cargo boats will be able to go up to the upper reaches of the river from Nampo.

It will also raise the water level of the river, make the climate in the river area milder and beautify the scenery.

The Taedong-gang River will swarm with grey mullet and eel of the West Sea.

The river will be turned into a large man-made lake, a fish farm.



NEWS

Second International Calisthenic Tournament

Recently the Second International Calisthenic Tournament was held in Wonsan, the modern port city of our country.

The tournament attracted Chinese, Czechoslovak, Cuban, Polish, Soviet and DPRK (A and B) teams.

At the elimination contests, in four events (ribbon, ring, club, rope-skipping) Kim Ok Nyo of the Korean team (A) came first in 37.90 points in the total, carrying out complex and difficult movements skillfully.

Soviet girls came second and third.

The girls who scored good results in the total points competed in the individual finals in the four events, eight of them participating in each event.

Kim Ok Nyo came first in club and rope-skipping and Min Yong Ok placed first in rope-skipping.

Kim Jae Ran ranked second and third in club and rope-skipping.

Soviet girls came first in the ribbon and ring.

Soviet girls placed second and third in the ring and rope-skipping and second in the ribbon and club.

Korean girls carried off three gold medals, one silver medal and three bronze medals in the individual finals.

Technical prizes were awarded to seven splendid performers.

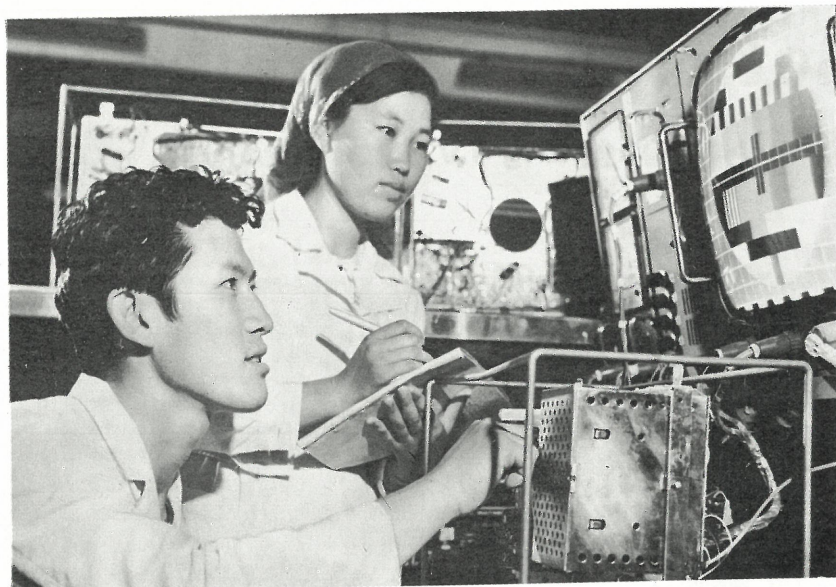
No. 191048

TV Sets Mass-Produced

(At the Taedonggang TV Set Factory)

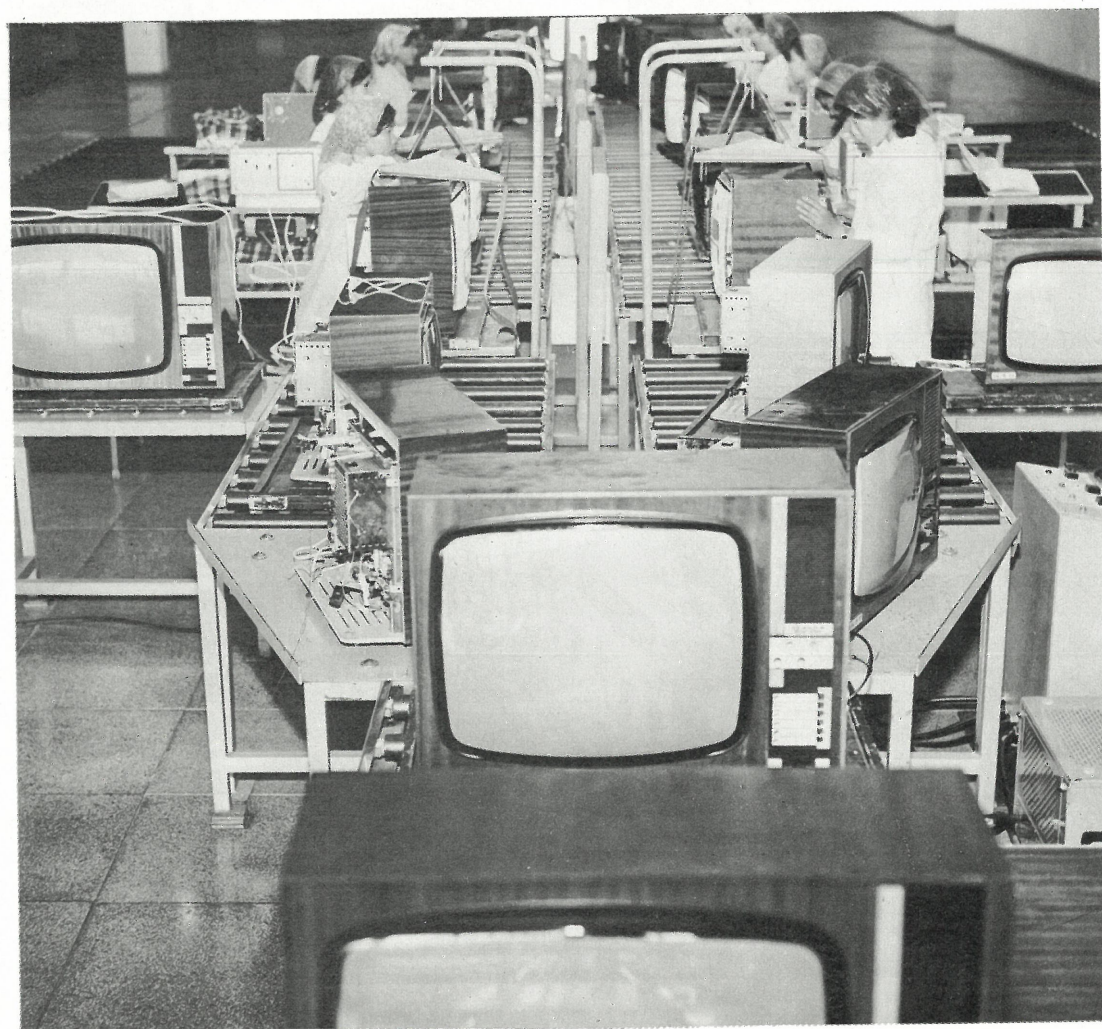


At the finishing shop



Precision of
parts is tested

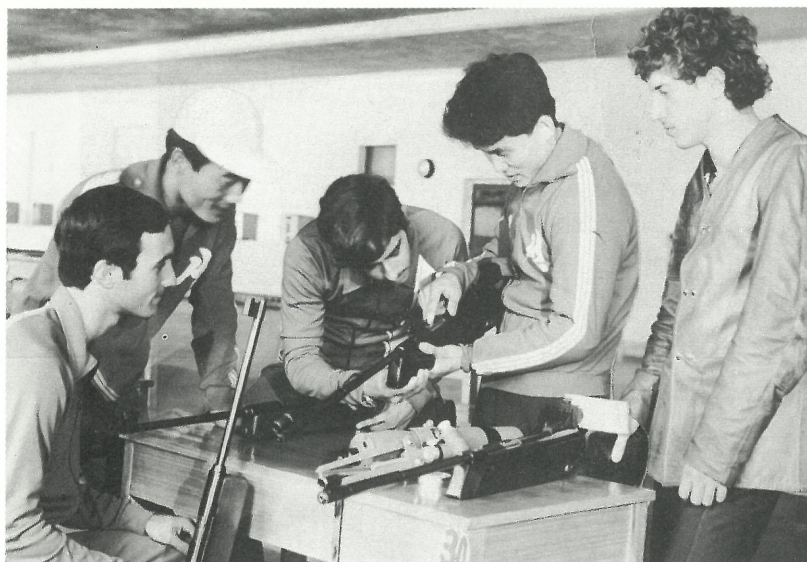
On the assembly line



With utmost care

Braun tubes are
assembled

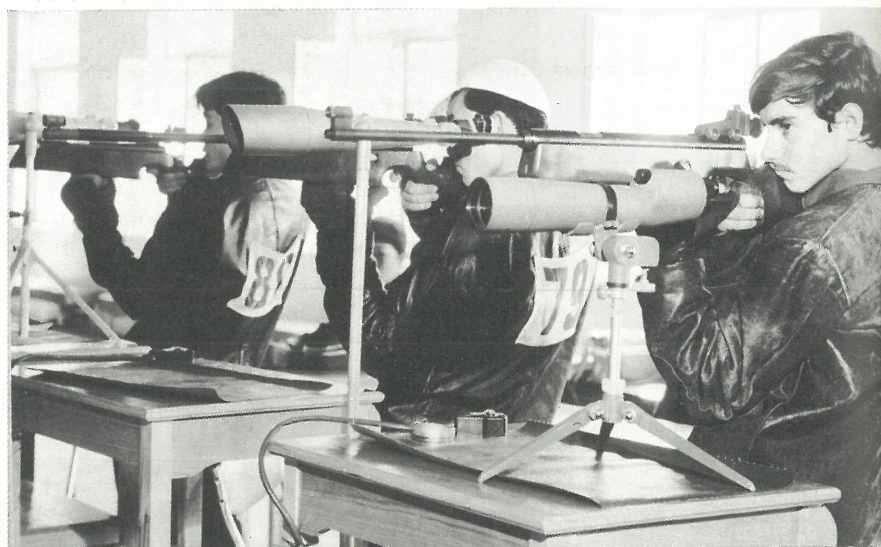




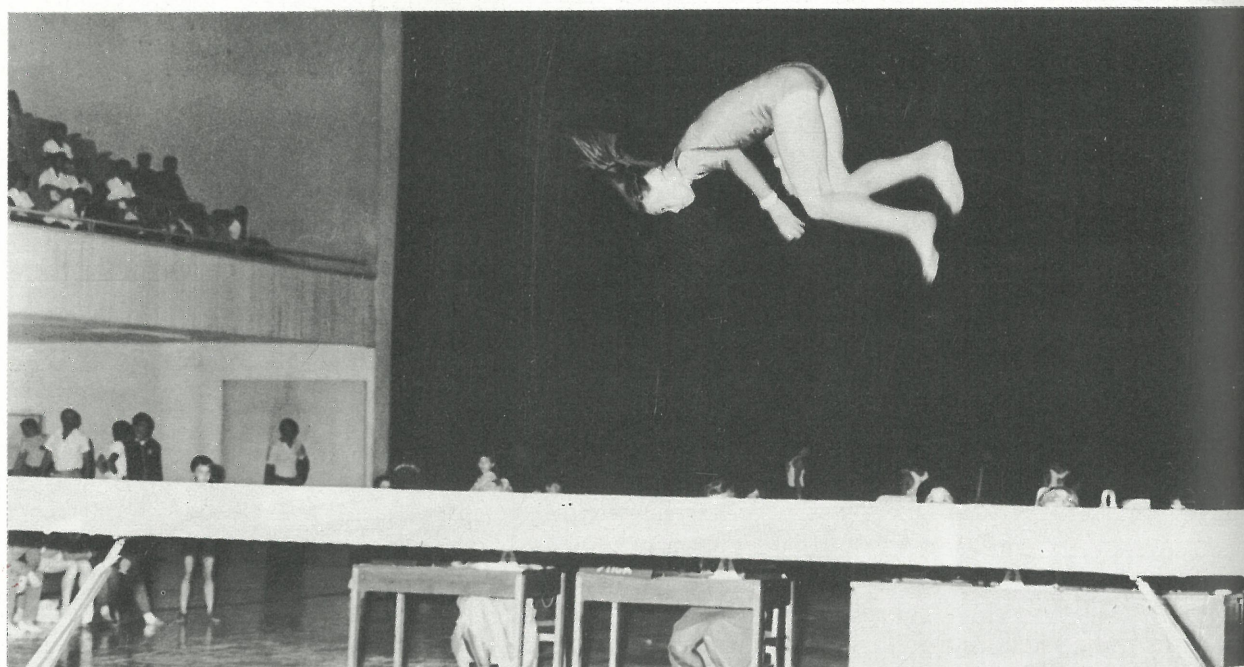
Friendship Contests

Good experience
is exchanged

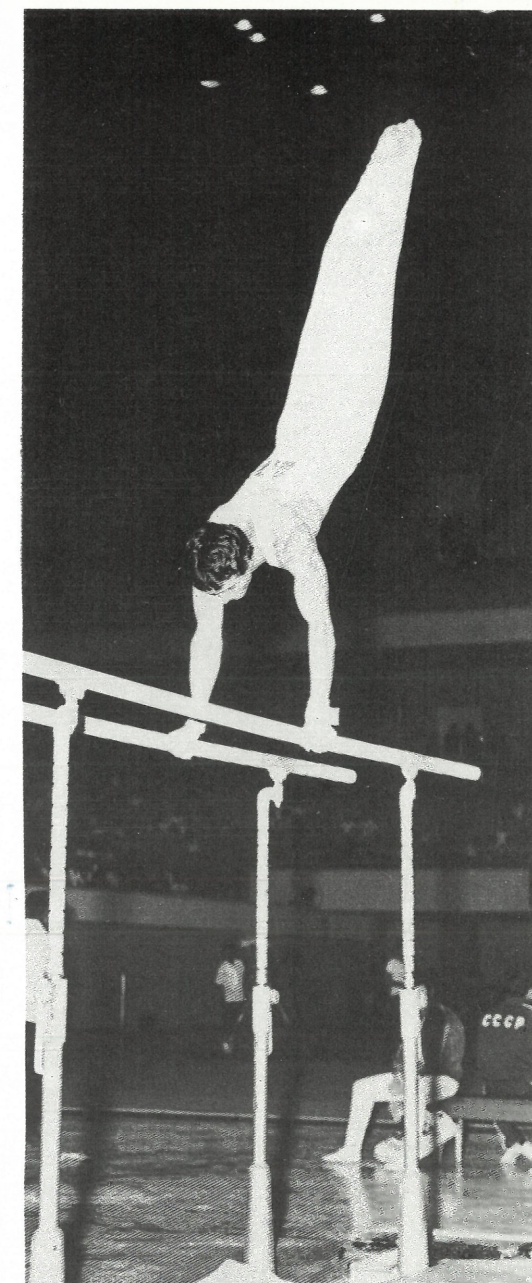
Calmly catching the
breath (at air rifle
shooting)



A stunt on balance beam



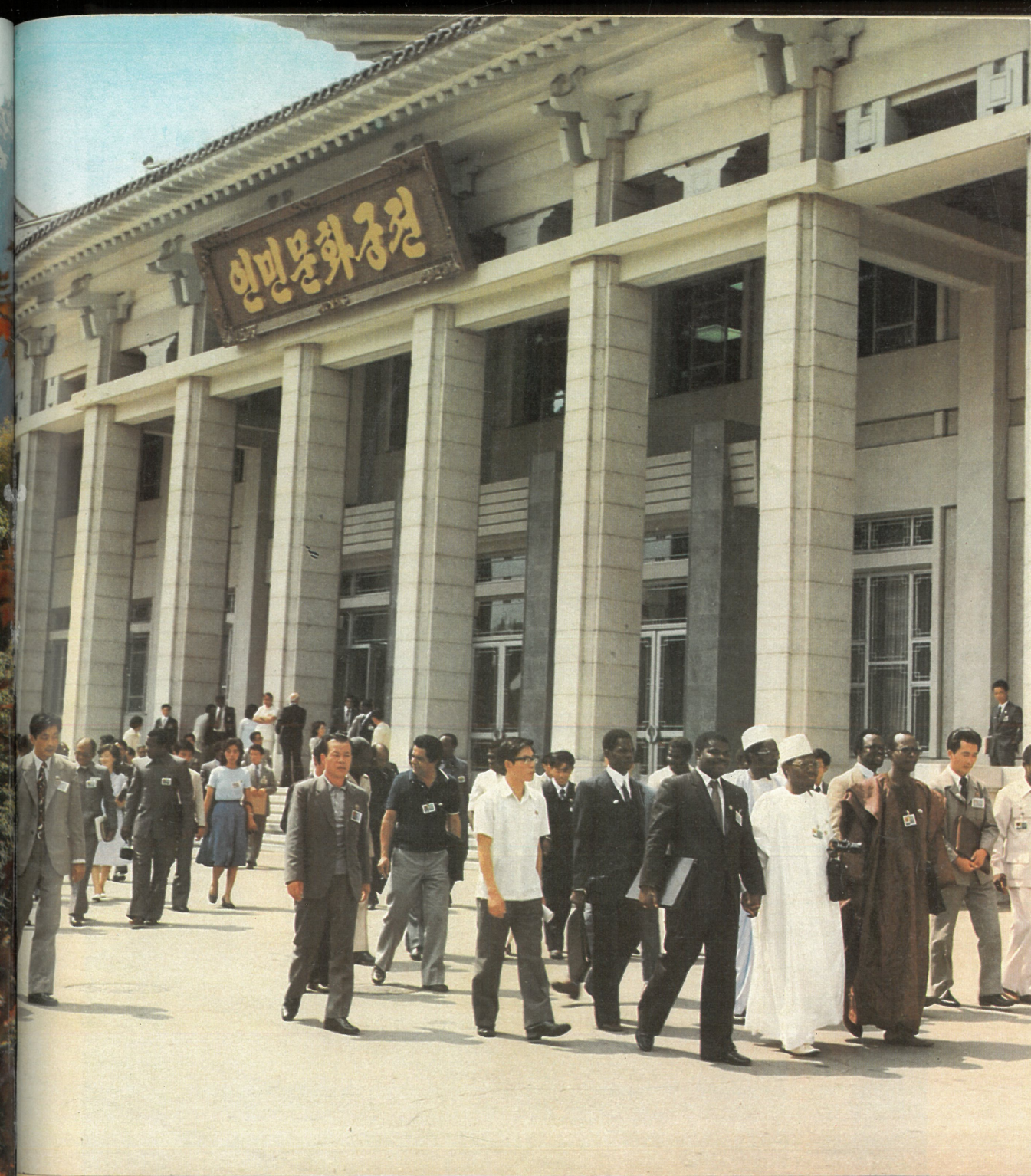
(From Socialist Countries' International
Junior Friendship Gymnastic Competitions
and International Shooting Contests
"For Friendship and Fraternity")



On parallel bars

A player of flying rings demonstrates
fight and high skill

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Korea Today

11
1981